THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN

A Public-Private Initiative Ensuring Healthcarefor Needy New Yorkers

Presented to the
Secretary of Health and Human Services
and the
Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration

by

The State of New York

George E. Pataki, Governor



STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER **ALBANY 12224**

GEORGE E. PATAKI

March 17, 1995

Dear Secretary Shalala:

I am submitting on behalf of the State of New York an application under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act for approval of a Demonstration Project to implement a statewide managed care program. This project is an integral element of the State's overall strategy for reforming and restructuring its health care programs to comport with available state resources, to improve the system of delivery of health care, and to provide for more responsive and focused care that is likely to produce better health outcomes for those in need of health care services.

The submission of this application follows the completion of a process of public meetings, comment and involvement that was previously approved by your Health Care Financing Administration as consistent with your Department's policies on public participation in section 1115 demonstration project development.

In our Demonstration Project, we combine the existing Medicaid population (other than the elderly and disabled that are served in institutional settings or in alternative arrangements, and certain other excluded categories) together with the Home Relief population (those that are financially needy but do not meet federal categorical eligibility requirements), and provide for their health care through a system of managed care networks that will be selected after a competitive bid process and will be paid on a capitated basis. We believe that this reliance on private market structures will lead to greater reliance on primary and preventive care and less use of inappropriate and costly alternatives. At the same time, we are building a sound quality assurance system into our project, to assure that the promise of higher quality care and better health outcomes is realized.

For those populations that have special needs and require more intensive services, our project will utilize special needs plans, which also will be focused on managing the care of their enrollees and will be paid for on a capitated basis.

We have considerable experience with managed care in New York, and we believe the capacity is available to handle the additional caseload that we propose to make available to that method of care. Further, our proposal will meet federal budget neutrality standards. It is my hope that we will be able in New York to effect significant savings in the overall level of Medicaid spending. The demonstration project will assist in that effort, both by making it possible to deliver necessary services in a more cost efficient manner and by enhancing the quality of service provided and improving the health of the people that we serve.

We in New York are committed to begin implementation of the program this year, and we therefore are asking that your Department give priority attention to our proposal. Dr. Barbara DeBuono, Commissioner of Health, and Mary Glass, Commissioner of Social Services, are jointly responsible for the overall direction of the Demonstration Project. I ask that you and your Department work with them in the waiver approval and implementation process. They fully understand and are in accord with the importance of early action on our proposal and are prepared to respond immediately to any requests of your staff.

We look forward to working with you and your Department in the speedy processing of our application and in the implementation of the demonstration program.

Very truly yours,

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Honorable Donna E. Shalala Secretary Department of Health and Human Services 200 Independence Avenue Washington, D.C. 20201

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CHAPTER THREE

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The State is planning a reorganization which will centralize the management and oversight of the demonstration project along with key functions related to the managed care program in the Division of Managed Care within the Department of Health (DOH). The purpose of **this** reorganization is to provide a single point of accountability, streamline the decision-making process, build the necessary infrastructure to support a statewide demonstration project, and consolidate the resources that support the program.

The following sections of this chapter describe the current organization, present the proposed organizational structure, and outline the schedule and work plan for implementing the demonstration project.

A. Present Organization

Under the Statewide Managed Care Act of **1991**, the Department of Social Services designated each of the local DSS agencies within the State to develop and submit Medicaid managed care plans in three phases beginning in the fall of **1991**. Since that time, the Department has continued to operate the voluntary managed care program while the various counties have been developing and implementing their respective plans for complying with the Statewide Managed Care Act. The Human Resources Agency (HRA) in New York City operates the only mandatory program within the State under a demonstration waiver for a portion of southwest Brooklyn.

DSS currently has primary responsibility for overseeing and administering the managed care efforts to date. However, the Department of Health, the local DSS agencies, HRA in New York City, and other entities participate in a variety of roles. The following sections describe the roles and responsibilities of each entity in the current organizational structure for the Medicaid program.

1. Department of Social Services (DSS)

The New York Department of Social Services is the single state agency responsible for the Medicaid program. Currently, DSS also oversees the development and implementation of managed care under the Statewide Managed Care Act of **1991.** Within the Department, the major responsibilities for the Medicaid program are located in the Division of Health and Long Term Care as follows:

• Office of the Deputy Associate Commissioner • This office is responsible for administration/personnel issues, Robert Wood Johnson Partnership for Long Term Care, program impact monitoring, and management reports and research.

- Bureau of Primary Care This bureau is responsible for managed care for Medicaid recipients, comprehensive Medicaid case management, maternal and child health programs, and special projects.
- Bureau of Ambulatory Policy and Utilization Review This bureau has
 responsibility for ambulatory, acute care, and transportation policy; utilization
 thresholds; recipient restriction program; drug utilization review (DUR), and
 pharmacy policy and operations, and OMH and OASAS interface.
- Bureau of Eligibility and Resources This bureau is responsible for Medicaid eligibility and policy, third party policy, NYC operations, and disability reviews for State programs.
- Bureau of Long Term Care This bureau is responsible for all long term care policies and programs, home card personal care, institutional long term care, and AIDS policy coordination.
- Bureau of MMIS Operations Management This bureau is responsible for MMIS operations; interface with the fiscal agent, Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC); communications with providers; out-of-state MMIS billing; and provider enrollment.
- Office of Disability Determinations This office is responsible for medical determination of eligibility for federal Social Security and the Supplemental Security Income Program.

Additional functions related to Medicaid are performed throughout the Department as follows:

- Office of the Commissioner The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for intergovernmental relations and external affairs, communications with the media and public relations, strategic planning, overall program policy direction and management, and internal audit.
- Division of Legal Affairs -- This division supports the Medicaid Program through legislative and regulation development, litigation, review of deferrals and disallowance, Fair Hearings, and rate reconsiderations.
- Division of Services and Community Development -- This division assists the Division of Health and Long Term Care in setting Medicaid rates for children in foster care. A separate project involves the testing of a managed care model in foster care.
- The Office of Housing and Adult Services -- This office develops community-based services for elderly and disabled adults.

- The Division of Economic Security —This division is involved in Medicaid eligibility related issues for public assistance applicants and recipients and requires medical examinations prior to the determination of employability.
- Office of Field Operations Included within this Office is responsibility for the coordination and support of local district eligibility functions including Medicaid, training, quality monitoring and improvement programs, implementation of policies and procedures, and communication with local districts and outside entities.
- Division of Management Support and Quality Improvement -- This division
 provides a full range of administrative services to DSS, including personnel
 management, training, management consulting, financial management, purchasing,
 and contract management. The division's Office Quality Assurance and Audit is
 responsible for ratesetting, auditing, and fraud prevention and detection for a
 variety of Medicaid providers.
- Division of Systems Support and Information Services -- This system supports the MMIS and Medicaid eligibility through Welfare Management Systems. Also designs, develops, installs and maintains the computer system for Department and local district users.

The current organization of **DSS** is shown in Appendix 3.

2. Department of Health (DOH)

Currently the Department of Health also performs various activities related to Medicaid. **DOH** is responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for providers, reviewing and certifying managed care plans, developing reimbursement rates, advising and assisting DSS in establishing a uniform system of reports relating to quality of medical care, reviewing and auditing quality and availability of medical care and services under the State plan, and providing consultative services to Medicaid providers. In addition, DSS has entered into a cooperative agreement with DOH whereby DOH administers and supervises the medical care and health services available to Medicaid eligibles.

Office of Health Systems Management (OHSM) -- OHSM is responsible for assuring that quality medical care is available to New Yorkers. OHSM's Division of Health Care Standards and Surveillance adopts and implements health care standards and conducts surveillance programs to ensure that quality patient care, appropriately utilized, is delivered by the State's health care system. This includes Medicaid utilization review through a contractual relationship with Island Peer Review Organization (IPRO); review of Certificate of Need applications; oversight of the quality of care delivered by long term care facilities; certification and regulation of PHSPs and HMOs, including review of clinical and other services; oversight of hospitals and fiee-standing clinics, including FQHCs; coordination of

the Department's Medicare/Medicaid certification program; and oversight of the survey and certification of ICF/MRs.

The Division's Bureau of Alternative Delivery Systems is currently the primary program unit responsible for managed care oversight. The Division also reviews medical services provided to Medicaid recipients to ensure such services are cost-effective and appropriate, through its prior approval, pended claims review and automated claims editing. OHSM's Division of Health Care Financing develops and implements systems of health care reimbursement. The Division's Bureau of Community Health Insurance and Finance Systems works with DSS to plan and implement the State's managed care project. The Bureau, in cooperation with DSS, develops the reimbursement rates and is involved in the analysis and negotiation of each Medicaid managed care contract. OHSM's Division of Health Facility Planning administers the State's CON program.

- Office of Quality Improvement This office is DOH's focal point for assessing and improving health care quality in the State. The office is working with providers and consumers to identify opportunities for improving quality in the health care system, generating information about care patterns, and making this information available to assure the best possible health care decisions. This includes quality measurement initiatives, the development, implementation, evaluation and uses of practice guidelines and technology assessment, and technical assistance.
- The Division of Planning, Policy and Resource Development This division
 analyzes major issues and problems in public health, health systems, and health
 care finance. It advises the Commissioner and her executive staff on health policy
 and resource development issues. The division also helps to identify goals and
 objectives for DOH and formulates policies and programs to achieve them.
- The Office of Public Health •• The Office of Public Health protects and promotes the health of New Yorkers through population-based prevention efforts including education, research, and prevention of injuries and disease. Many of the programs administered by OPH aim to enhance child growth and development through early prenatal care, newborn screening, immunization, and school health programs. The Division of Family Health, in the Center for Community Health, administers a broad array of programs addressing perinatal care, child and adolescent health, family planning, dental health, chronic disease prevention and early detection and the health of the elderly. These programs are targeted to families at greatest risk of adverse health outcomes. The AIDS Institute coordinates the State's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Institute initiates, develops, and finds HIV prevention and health care programs, educates the public and health care providers, formulates policy, and directs regional and statewide HIV/AIDS planning.

Appendix 3 also includes a chart depicting the current organizational structure of **DOH**.

3. Other Agencies

The following agencies also have responsibilities that relate to Medicaid:

- Office of Mental Health (OMH) OMH's primary mission is to develop and support a coordinated, comprehensive, and community-based public mental health system. New York's public mental health system includes State-operated, certified, and funded programs as well as locally funded and operated programs. State facilities include twenty adult psychiatric centers, six children's psychiatric centers, three forensic centers, and two research institutes. In addition to State facilities, there are over 2,500 programs serving adults and children throughout the State. These include family care, community-based inpatient programs, outpatient programs, community residence programs, and residential centers for adults. OMH primarily serves adults who are seriously mentally ill and who have experienced substantial problems in independent functioning and children with serious emotional disturbance (SED).
- Local departments of social services (LDSS) and the Human Resources
 Administration (HRA) New York has a State supervised, locally administered
 form of organization for the provision of public assistance and care, which includes
 Medicaid, AFDC, Food Stamps, child welfare/foster care and adoptions, adult
 protective services, and TASA services. The LDSS is a department of county
 administration. In New York City, the HRA is responsible for public assistance
 and care in New York City. Residents within the borders of the LDSS/HRA apply
 for, are referred to, and receive public assistance and care through these entities.
- Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) -- OASAS is responsible for planning, funding, licensing, and monitoring a system of over 1,000 alcohol and substance abuse providers located in hospitals, health clinics, mental health programs, and fiee-standing community settings, which serve approximately 115,000 individuals on any given day. OASAS is responsible for identifying the personal, economic, and social consequences related to the consumption of alcohol and other drugs; designing, implementing, and advocating for policies and programs in prevention, early intervention, and treatment; and, in conjunction with local governments, providers, and communities, ensuring that a full range of appropriate and needed alcoholism and substance abuse services for addicted persons, family members, and others at risk are available and accessible in the community, providing a continuum of quality programming in a cost-efficient and effective manner.

• Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD) — OMRDD is the State agency charged under the State's mental hygiene law to oversee, plan, and provide services and supports to persons of all ages with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities and to their families. OMRDD ensures the development of comprehensive plans, programs, and services in the areas of research, prevention, care, treatment, rehabilitation, education, and training for persons with developmental disabilities. OMRDD sets standards for quality assurance, develops reimbursement rates, and conducts quality assurance reviews of providers of developmental disabilities services. The OMRDD service system includes both State funded services and Medicaid funded services. The broad array of Medicaid funded supports and services includes ICF/MRs, day treatment, comprehensive Medicaid case management, and services provided through the Home and Community Besed Services Waiver and Care at Home Waivers.

4. Committees/Workgroups

As part of the existing New York Medicaid Managed Care Program, the following groups were established; the Managed Care Advisory Committee will continue under the demonstration project:

- The Managed Care Advisory Committee This committee includes broad representation of parties interested in managed care, including fee-for-service providers, the advocacy community, special care providers, and managed care providers. It provides a forum for these stakeholders in managed care to raise issues and concerns, discuss possible solutions, and provide advice and recommendations to DSS and DOH on a wide range of Medicaid managed care issues.
- The Medicaid Managed Care Provider, District, and State Agency
 Workgroup This is a workgroup that meets to discuss contract, operational,
 and technical issues of concern to managed care plans and State and local
 government staff. Several subcommittees of this workgroup have been
 reviewing eligibility, enrollment and payment systems, marketing protocols,
 reporting, and reimbursement rates.

B. Proposed Organization

The State is currently undergoing a major reorganization. **As** part of this effort the State proposes to reorganize the agencies involved in the demonstration project to specifically support the project. Instead of **having** some people in various divisions and units of DSS and DOH conduct managed care functions, **all** managed care finctions will be performed or overseen by a Division of Managed Care which will be created in DOH.

1. Proposed Organizational Structure

The proposed organization for the demonstration project is shown in Exhibit 3.1. The demonstration project will be administered primarily by DOH. The managed care unit that is currently located in DSS will be transferred to DOH and a Division of Managed Care will be established in DOH. The Division of Managed Care will be responsible for conducting or overseeing most of the functions associated with the demonstration project. The Division will consist of three bureaus: Financing and Contracting; Policy and Research; and Quality Assurance and Utilization Review. The Division will have intergovernmental agreements with DSS, local DSS offices and HRA/Mayor's Office of Medicaid Managed Care, OMRDD, OASAS, and OMH to assist with various functions.

DOH will be responsible for oversight and quality assurance monitoring of all AIDS SNPs and for education and outreach for the HIV/AIDS population. DSS will be responsible for fee-for service claims processing, the MMIS, eligibility, and fair hearings regarding eligibility for Medicaid. The local DSS offices will determine eligibility; conduct enrollment counseling; execute contracts with the plans selected from those approved by the State; and choose from various implementation options. DOH will be responsible for licensing SNPs, with assistance from the Cffice of Mental Health. OMH will also develop a comprehensive quality assurance system for mental health SNPs. OMRDD will be involved in establishing criteria for certifying plans to enroll DD clients. OASAS will assist in developing standards and providing oversight of health plan's substance abuse treatment services.

In addition, the following two standing subcommittees of the Managed Care Advisory Committee will be created to support DOH in its responsibilities under the demonstration project:

- The Waiver Implementation Subcommittee -- This committee will be appointed by the Commissioners of DOH and DSS and will consist of representatives from managed care plans; practitioners, consumer/advocacy groups, and project participants. This group will include a representative from two subcommittees of this group, one for the AIDS SNPs and one for the mental health SNPs. This committee will provide advice and input regarding implementation and operation of the demonstration project..
- o The Local Advisory Subcommittee This committee Will be appointed jointly by DOH and DSS and Will consist of local district commissioners from three rural counties, three urban counties, and New York City. This committee will work with DOH and DSS on policy issues regarding implementation, operation, evaluation, and modification of the project.
- Other subcommittees will be established as necessary to allow for input and participation by the various stakeholders in the implementation and operationalization of the waiver program design.

B. Functional Responsibilities

Although DOH will have primary responsibility for the project, some of the functions will be shared with other entities. The following is a discussion of what agencies will be responsible for the **key** functions that need to be conducted under the proposed project:

- Ratesetting The Bureau of Financing and Contracting within the Division of Managed Care in DOH will be responsible for the development of the methodology for payment rate ranges for managed care managed care plans, including the partially-capitated plans. Payment rates for physician case management and SNPs will be developed in consultation with DSS and the responsible special needs agency.
- Reinsurance -- The Bureau of Financing and Contracting within the Division of Managed Care will develop and administer reinsurance for all capitated plans, including managed care plans, partially capitated plans, and SNPs.
- Licensing/Certification -- The Bureau of **Quality** Assurance and Utilization Review **will** provide for the certification and licensure of capitated plans. The AIDS Institute and **OMH will** help develop the licensing requirements for the AIDS **SNPs** and the mental health **SNPs**, respectively.
- Contracting •• The Bureau of Financing and Contracting will select qualifying plans by competitive bid in response to an **RFP**. The local **DSS** Commissioners will make the **final** selection of the plans to be placed under contract in their area. The local DSS Commissioners will sign contracts that have been approved by the Division with the plans.
- Eligibility -- DSS will be responsible for establishing/revising the standards, policies and procedures for determining eligibility and for assuring adherence to these by the local **DSS** offices. DSS will also be responsible for the design, development, and operation of the information systems necessary to support eligibility determination and verification.
- Enrollment -- The local DSS offices will be responsible for enrolling eligibles.
 However, DSS will be responsible for establishing/revising the policies and procedures for enrollment and for assuring adherence to these by the local DSS offices. The Bureau of Financing and Contracting will develop the auto-assignment algorithm.
- Education/Outreach -- The local **DSS** offices will be responsible for recipient education and outreach. However, OMH and the **AIDS** Institute will undertake an extensive outreach and education effort for the **SMI/SED** population and

HIV/AIDS population, respectively. Similarly OMRDD and OASAS will participate in the development and implementation of outreach programs to the developmentally disabled and substance abuse populations.

- Capitation Payments •• Capitation payments will be made through the MMIS, which is operated and maintained by a vendor under contract to DSS.
- Grievance and Appeals -- DSS will maintain the current system of fair hearings in accordance with federal requirements to hear appeals regarding eligibility for Medical Assistance or entitlement to benefits. The Bureau of Financing and Contracting in the Division of Managed Care will ensure that managed care plans have established appropriate grievance procedures and will provide a mechanism for appeals from those decisions.
- Operational Reviews → The Bureau of Financing and Contracting will oversee a
 team of personnel from various bureaus to conduct the initial health plan readiness
 reviews, any interim health plan reviews, and audits of health plans for compliance;
 perform on-site reviews; review reports from health plans; and conduct follow-up
 of their activities.
- Data Validation •• The Bureau of Policy and Research will pull samples from encounter and other health plan reports and validate the data on-site using medical records and other sources of information to measure the quality, completeness, and accuracy of the data.
- Quality Assurance/Utilization Review -- The Bureau for Quality Assurance and
 Utilization Review will be responsible for assuring the quality, necessity, and
 appropriateness of care provided by health plans. The bureau will review health
 plans' internal quality assurance programs, monitor health plans' provision of care;
 develop performance measures; develop practice guidelines; evaluate data from the
 health plans and from satisfaction surveys; and review utilization.
- Data Analysis •• The Bureau of Policy and Research will conduct data analysis to support the State's planning and policy development.
- Health Plan Reporting -- The Division of Managed Care, with DSS's advice and assistance, will determine what encounter data will be collected from managed care plans. DSS will be responsible for collecting the data through the MMIS and reporting such data to the Division. DOH and local DSS offices will ultimately have on-line access to this information and ad hoc reporting capability.
- Federal Reporting •• In general, DSS, with cooperation from DOH, will be responsible for developing and submitting any federal reports. However, the

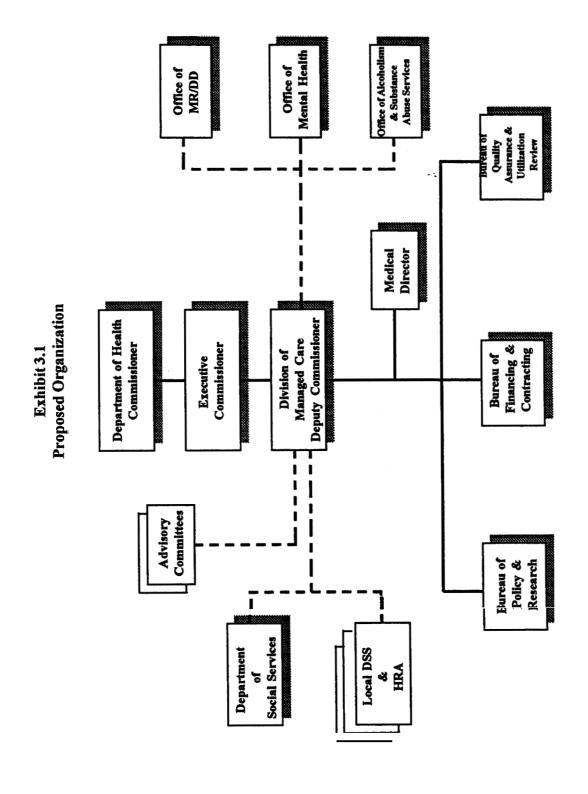
Bureau of Policy and Research within DOH will be responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions for approval of the waiver application.

- **Policy** and Research The **Bureau** of **Policy** and Research in the Division of Managed Care will analyze major issues and problems in the demonstration project and formulate State policies regarding the project.
- Fraud and Abuse -- DSS will establish and implement policies and procedures to detect, investigate, deter, and prosecute fraud and abuse by managed care plans and providers. DSS will be responsible for determining any administrative penalty due from a provider because of fraud or abuse. DOH will be responsible for conducting administrative proceedings with respect to a managed care provider's license to determine whether the individual will be subject to discipline as a result of fraud or abuse.
- Third **Party** Liability (TPL) The managed care plans **will** be expected to pursue third party **liability** except for casualty, which **will** be **handled** by **DSS**.
- Budgeting and Forecasting— The Bureau of Policy and Research will develop the program budgets, **study** trends, project future trends (for patterns of utilization, **growth**, cost of services, inflation, changes in service delivery, etc.), and monitor actuals.

In addition, some activities such **as** actuarial analysis, legal advice, technical assistance, and evaluation of the project **will** be conducted by contractors.

C. Timelines and Workplan

The following is a **Cantt** chart that provides an overview of the timeline for the demonstration project. A detailed workplan is attached **as** Appendix **4**.



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CHAPTER FOUR

EVALUATION

This chapter presents an evaluation plan for **New** York's proposed research and demonstration project. The State understands that HCFA will select an independent contractor to evaluate the demonstration project. Consequently, this chapter presents a framework for structuring an evaluation to **assess** the effectiveness of the demonstration's design and operations and to measure the outcomes in terms of policy-relevant objectives.

The Evaluation Chapter is organized into the following sections:

- **A.** Evaluation Objectives
- B. Relevant Policy Interests and Questions for Evaluation
- C. Data Sources
- D. Plan for Data Collection and Analysis

A. Evaluation Objectives

The New York demonstration **will** be implemented through mandatory enrollment of covered populations into prepaid health plans. The State recognizes that this delivery and financing model has been adopted by Medicaid programs throughout the country and **so** does not, in itself, represent a **sufficient** basis for innovative research.

However, the size and complexity of New York's proposed program distinguishes it fiom others already in existence and presents research opportunities not available to HCFA through any other state initiatives. The State believes that the body of research now available on Medicaid managed care is useful to state and federal policy makers in designing new programs but is insufficient in scope and breadth to fully assess the effects of alternative managed care models on the most vulnerable subpopulations of low-income enrollees. New York City in particular, with its cultural diversity and concentration of HIV+, mentally ill, and homeless populations, presents an exceptional opportunity for testing alternative managed care systems within a single program.

The project **will** expand eligibility for Medicaid services and enroll **most** eligibles in fully-capitated managed care plans offering comprehensive benefits and emphasizing primary care and preventive care. **Certain** individuals with special health needs because they are MV+ and/or have **AIDS**, or who are severely and chronically mentally ill (SPMI adults and **SED** children) can be enrolled in innovative Special Needs Plans (SNPs). In addition, there are special provisions for the MR/DD, the homeless, and foster children.

In addition to a process analysis and documentary *case* study of the implementation and operation of the program, New York's demonstration offers unique research opportunities within three specific evaluation objectives:

- To provide an enriched data base for Medicaid managed care evaluation and policy development, particularly for issues, aspects and subpopulations for which insufficient numbers and data are available within other states' programs;
- **2. To** test innovative models of capitated managed care financing and service delivery for selected high-codhigh-risk subpopulations, through specially designed Special Needs Plans; and
- 3. To assess the **effectiveness** of new approaches for program management and administrative models in a statewide managed care environment, including State/county relationships and responsibilities, and use of independent benefits counselors in the enrollment process.

B. Relevant Policy Interests and Questions for Evaluation

New York is keenly interested in the outcomes of the evaluation and hopes to use what is learned in the process **as** a basis for informing policy decisions regarding program expansion and health system reform over the long term.

I. New York's Contribution to Informing Medicaid Managed Care Evaluation and Policy Development.

The magnitude of New York's Medicaid managed care demonstration offers unprecedented evaluation opportunities by providing detailed data on large numbers of enrollees within a statewide program design. Specific aspects of Medicaid managed care and enrollee subgroups of particular policy interest, as well as within-plan member service and delivery interventions, can be isolated and thoroughly evaluated within the New York demonstration.

Although some conclusions can be drawn about specific aspects of Medicaid managed care and/or subgroups of enrollees through aggregation of multi-state data and experiences, the necessity of adjusting for inter-state differences in program policies and operational designs and political and budgetary influences invariably leave open questions about casual factors and cross-state replicability of models, impacts, and outcomes.

As described below, the New York demonstration will provide large amounts of data to support a within-state analysis of **key** Medicaid managed care issues in the key areas of policy interest to the federal and state governments.

Access to Quality Care for Health Status Improvements

As a result of improved access to coordinated care and the emphasis on preventive and primary services, demonstration participants are expected to exhibit better overall health status, particularly for pregnant women, children, persons with special health needs, and those who routinely experience **socio-cultural difficulties** in accessing services within a fragmented fee-for-service system.

Policy-relevant research questions appropriate for framing candidate hypotheses and structuring an intensive evaluation design, and which *can* be more effectively assessed with large numbers of enrollees within a single state managed care program, include:

- Is there an increased use of preventive and primary services among subpopulations of enrollees, with a related decrease in, e.g., inappropriate emergency room use, late prenatal care, and need for specialty services for prevention-sensitive conditions (such as pneumonia)?
- Do age-appropriate childhood immunization rates and adherence to periodicity schedules for **EPSDT** screenings improve? Are there statistically significant differences in these measures for subgroups of children, based on, e.g., age, ethnicity, health status, etc.? If **so**, what special outreach and/or access interventions might be effectively tailored to their special needs?
- Is there evidence of reductions in the incidence of preventable acute episodes and exacerbation of chronic health conditions among subgroups of the adult population who previously used an intensive level of services?
- How do key health status indicators change over time for different subpopulations participating in the demonstration?
- Are there statistically significant variations in key indicators of access to and use of primary and preventive services among different socio-cultural subgroups of enrollees? If so, can those differences be attributed to other factors (such as the type of plan model in which those subgroups are enrolled), or do they clearly indicate the need for more culturally-sensitive outreach, member services, and/or service delivery interventions?
- Among subgroups of eligibles who previously evidenced difficulties accessing the fee-for-service system (such as the homeless, persons with language or other cultural barriers, or persons with a history of inappropriate emergency room use), does a comprehensive managed care program and creation of a "medical home" for all eligibles improve their ability to access and prudently use services?

- Among the homeless and the Home Relief populations, what are the characteristics of those who do, and do not, effectively select, enroll in, and use a managed care plan? What types of plans do they choose, and what special outreach, member services, and service delivery interventions are most effective in improving access and health status for these populations? Is there evidence of pent-up demand or need for primary and preventive services, and what, specifically, is the nature of their priority unmet health service needs?
- Is there a significant increase in physicians' participation in Medicaid compared to the pre-demonstration period, among primary care and specialty physicians within small geographic areas and among those of different cultural or linguistic competencies?
- What are the differences in enrollee primary care physician (PCP) ratios among
 the different health plans, and are those differences correlated with variations in
 key indicators of access to and appropriate use of primary and preventive
 services?
- Are there significant variations in access and outcomes measures among health
 plans with a larger percentage of PCPs who are some way more, or less,
 "indigenous" to the plan's enrollee population in, e.g., cultural mix, multilinguistic abiities, or as providers who reside within the community being
 served?
- In what ways have individual health plans developed and implemented outreach, member services, and/or service delivery interventions tailored to the characteristics of their enrollee populations? Among those interventions, which models appear to be most effective in increasing access to primary and preventive services, or otherwise improving member satisfaction and health outcomes? What types of health plans are more proactive and creative at developing such interventions?
- Similarly, to what extent and in what ways have the different health plans established effective "partnership" arrangements with community-based social service agencies and resources andor local advocacy organizations, tailored to the special needs of subgroups of their enrollee populations? Which types of such liaisons appear particularly effective?
- To what extent is inclusion of traditional providers (e.g., high-volume Medicaid physicians, community clinics and FQHCs, etc.) in the health plans' network indicative of and a positive factor in, the plan's ability to serve its enrollee populations in socio-culturally sensitive ways?
- Are there statistically significant variations in member satisfaction and key indicators of access and health outcomes among enrollees in more

"mainstream" type health plans (i.e., plans designed and operated primarily to serve a commercial population), compared to more "tailored" health plans, (such **as** those sponsored by, or with a large network composition **of**, traditional Medicaid providers, or which are designed primarily to serve a low-income population)?

Cost-Effectiveness of Managed Care

New York shares the interest of the federal government and **all** other states in determining the extent to which, and in what ways, Medicaid managed care *can* result in more cost-effective provision of services to low-income populations. **As** with all 1115 demonstrations, the overall **costs** and savings generated by the demonstration will be assessed through ongoing monitoring and the demonstration's performance against the budget neutrality projections. In addition, there are a number of more specific cost-effectiveness questions **that** are not likely to surface **through** routine financial monitoring, and which cannot be reliably assessed in **smaller-scope** statewide managed care initiatives, but which merit particular attention in the evaluation. For example:

- How do the projections of cost and savings in the budget neutrality framework break out for discrete geographic areas, among different types of health plans, for subgroups of enrollees, etc.? Where are significant savings and **costs** most evident, and how are costs or savings in one aspect/area of the program compensated for in others?
- Do costs per enrollee vary significantly among different settings (such **as** communities within the New York City urban area) and among different types of health plans with similar enrollee case-mix?
- Are such variations in per capita costs evident within subgroups of enrollees, such as the HTV+, mental health, substance abuse, etc. groups?
- Are there significant variations in per capita **costs** for selected types of services or episodes of care for selected diagnoses, and do those variations change in a managed care environment compared to, e.g., geographic variations in practice costs under a fee-for-service **system?**
- How do health service expenditure patterns change for selected diagnoses? Is there,
 e.g., a more observable shift to primary and preventive care (from specialty and inpatient services) for some diagnostic categories than for others?

Public Policy. Planning and Program Development

Medicaid managed care is widely perceived to offer a valuable framework for program planning and development, **as** an infrastructure for larger health system reforms. And Medicaid managed care also serves **as** a vehicle for improving states' abilities to manage

the growth and predictability of Medicaid **costs** within their overall state budgetary processes.

The scope and **cost** of New York's Medicaid program, and the needs of its diverse low-income population, present remarkable challenges for policy development, program planning and budget management. **As** such, New York represents the most revealing "laboratory" for exploring the potential of Medicaid managed care to improve states' capabilities in program planning and development and in budget management.

- What impact does statewide mandatory managed care have on New York's **abiity** to effectively plan and pursue program development and reform, in both the short and long term?
- **To** what extent does the managed care initiative improve New York's ability to accurately project, and prepare for, budgetary needs of maintaining health services for its low-income residents?
- How has the State used the data generated from a statewide managed care **system** for more relevant and effective program analysis and planning?
- How has the State redirected its priorities, resources and responsibilities in overall and ongoing planning, policy-making and budget management, in response to the different needs and challenges of a managed care system?

2. Managed Carefor Special Needs Populations – New Models and Research Opportunities

The New York demonstration incorporates innovative approaches and managed care models designed to improve access and service delivery specifically for vulnerable populations of eligibles who have special needs because they are HIV+ or have **AIDS**, or are chronically mentally ill (the **SPMI** and **SED** populations), and for subgroups of those populations who need intensive substance abuse **services**.

Many states have experienced particular difficulty in designing managed care models and financing arrangements to **meet** the needs of these populations. And many States have also encountered resistance to enrollment of these special populations in managed care, especially when the state's managed care initiative is largely reliant on contracting with "mainstream" managed care plans. A **variety** of approaches **has** emerged, but most involve subcapitated arrangements between **a** "mainstream" health plan and traditional providers, within the same general construct as contractual arrangements with other network providers, albeit with more complex and sensitive challenges.

New York is prepared to explore the potential for more creative and innovative approaches, involving opportunities for providers who traditionally serve these populations to establish more autonomous, needs-sensitive managed care arrangements,

for "mainstream" health plans to establish different **types** of **referral** and financing arrangements with such Special **Needs** Plans, and for persons with special needs to exercise choices among alternative managed care arrangements.

Some of the relevant research questions include:

- Does the availability of **SNPs** improve access to care for SNP-eligible enrollees, and/or their receptivity to and satisfaction with service delivery within a managed *care* environment?
- e Does the type of intensive needs-tailored benefit package and service delivery approach of **a** *SNP* improve the overall health status of *SNP* enrollees, such as delayed **onset** of *AIDS* among HIV+ enrollees, and/or fewer acute episodes among the chronically mentally ill?
- Does enrollment in a SNP significantly reduce the incidence of emergency room use (for both emergency and non-emergency conditions) among SNP enrollees, compared to their emergency room use rates in a fee-for-service system, and compared to clinically comparable enrollees in "mainstream" health plans?
- Does the use of SNPs reduce the rate of institutionalization among mentally ill and/or HTV+/AIDS SNP enrollees? Do SNPs provide or foster alternatives to institutionalization for their enrollees? What models are particularly effective, and are they replicable in a "mainstream" managed care plan or in a fee-for-service setting?
- Do SNP enrollees experience lower rates of reinstitutionalization than clinically comparably enrollees of "mainstream" health plans or those in a fee-for-service setting?
- **Overall,** what differences in the settings of service delivery are evident in SNP models? **Is** there more emphasis on community- and home-based, ambulatory and outpatient care?
- How do rates of referrals to specialists change for SNP enrollees, compared to their pre-demonstration experience and to comparable enrollees in "mainstream" plans?
- What are the **health/functional status** and demographic characteristics of SNP-eligible clients who do, and do not, choose to receive services in **a** *SNP*?
- e Among SNP-eligible clients with multiple needs (such as those who are mentally ill and HIV+ and/or substance abusers), what choices do they make among alternative managed care models? How well do SNPs meet the

multiple needs of such enrollees, compared to "mainstream" managed care plans?

- How are the needs of enrollees in methadone maintenance programs met through "mainstream" managed care plans compared to SNPs? There are about 40,000 methadone maintenance patients in New York City, two-thirds of whom are SPMI or HIV+ (or both). Many of these clients today rely on their methadone maintenance clinics as a source of primary care services. How is service access and use, and health outcomes, affected as these individuals become enrolled in "mainstream" plans, or in SNPs? To what extent and in what ways do the methadone maintenance clinics participate as providers in either type of managed care arrangement, with what different impacts on the clients and on the clinics' abiity to serve non-demonstration participants?
- What other differences in provider network composition, and satisfaction among network providers, exist among alternative health plan models, at the outset and over time? In particular, do "mainstream" plans and SNPs rely on the same cadre of specialists?
- Are SNPs more proactive and creative in establishing "partnerships" with community-based social service providers and indigenous resources for service delivery and member services?
- How do SNPs and "mainstream" managed care plans establish mechanisms for coordination of care, and transition of enrollees who are referred to and enroll in SNPs? What types of ongoing relationships are established among the plans' primary care providers and speciality services? How are medical records maintained and clinical information exchanged?
- How are criteria of need for **SNP** services defined, applied and coordinated among the health plans?
- How does the referral and transfer process work among the "mainstream" plans and the SNPs? How many months do "mainstream" plans retain enrollees who are subsequently determined to qualify for SNP services and/or until the health plan initiates a referral arrangement with the SNP? Over time, do the health plans become more adept at identifying clients for whom referral to a SNP would be advisable?
- What is the minimum number of enrollees for each type of *SNP* to be financially viable and to manage the risk inherent in serving these populations? What type of risk management strategies do they develop? To what extent can and do *SNPs* extend their service areas beyond densely populated urban centers, and what mechanisms do they develop to serve a more sparsely populated area?

- How well do SNPs perform, financially, over time, and how do they evolve?
 Do SNPs become a vehicle for traditional providers to develop capabilities as full-service managed care plans, or do they become increasingly specialized?
- How do alternative models of *SNPs* compare on the above evaluation measures?
- Does the *SNP* model (or variations of it) prove to be more successful and effective depending on the needs of the population being served, i.e., are mental health-oriented *SNPs* more or less viable than those developed for **HIV+/AIDS** enrollees? What "lessons leamed" are relevant to any *SNP*, as opposed to experiences and models specific to particular populations?
- What does the New York demonstration experience with SNPs reveal about the prospects for development of SNPs for additional subgroups of enrollees, such as those with mental retardation/developmental disabilities?
- How does the existence of SNPs influence the extent to which "mainstream" managed care plans develop special service delivery approaches for their own "special needs" enrollees? Do "mainstream" plans become even more "mainstream," or do they evidence an increased emphasis on tailoring their services to other special needs enrollee subgroups for whom there are not "SNPs" (like pregnant teenagers), or do they attempt to compete with SNPs by duplicating the SNP needs-sensitive models?

3. Evaluation & Alternative Program Management and Administrative Models

Every state's Medicaid managed care initiative will necessarily be grounded **in**, and influenced by, organizational and administrative characteristics unique **to** that state's program. The New York demonstration, however, offers an opportunity to surface "lessons learned" about two aspects of managing Medicaid managed care that are of broader federal and state interest:

- The challenge of achieving a balance between statewide uniformity and local needs for flexibility and autonomy, in managed care model design and program administration; and
- The various issues relevant to the decisions of whether to use an independent entity for enrollment and plan selection, and how best to structure such arrangements.

Innovations and Issues in State and Local Program Design and Governance

Like several other states, New York State's Medicaid program has evolved within a framework of shared responsibility between state and county-level governments. Implementation of statewide *managed* care creates a new arena, with new challenges and opportunities, to revisit and redefine a state/local relationship in program design and administration. Many states are confronting similar issues, and, in fact, the challenge of creating a mutually satisfactory balance between centralized control and local flexibility remains evident in federal-state relationships as well.

In the New York demonstration, local districts **will** have flexibility to design and/or operate the new Medicaid managed care program in a variety of ways, each of which raises interesting questions **about** the choices made by local governments, the reasons for these choices, how such variability will work in practice, and the impact it will have on the overall effectiveness of the statewide program and the individual enrollees it serves.

Examples of opportunities that **will** be available **to** local social services districts to tailor **a** managed care program that best fits the needs of the local population include:

- Local districts will execute contracts with health plans selected by those districts from a list of State-approved organizations. How do local districts exercise this flexibility, and what different factors do individual districts consider in selecting health plans to serve their communities? When all the contracts have been awarded, are there observable differences in the array of plan models among the local districts, and are those differences reflective of socio-economic, demographic, or other differences among districts?
- Local districts working singly or in conjunction with neighboring districts can select their model of mental health Special Needs Plan(s). How much variation in mental health SNP models results from this flexibility? To what extent do local districts themselves take the initiative to shape or choose among alternative models? Do local districts successfully collaborate to implement multi-district regional SNPs, and are those models more viable than smaller-scope, locally confined models?
- e Local districts will determine whether to retain school-based clinics in the Medicaid fee-for-service system with a block grant from the State or whether to encourage the clinics to immediately align themselves with capitated managed care plans. Variation among school-based clinics exists within any state's program, in terms of the scope of services they provide and the extent to which they are used by the local population of low-income children as a primary source of care. Does allowing local governments to determine how clinics will, or will not, be integrated into Medicaid managed care result in better, more local needs-sensitive arrangements?

- Rural districts where managed care will be offered through partially capitated plans may arrange for provision of (fee-for-service) non-emergency transportation through designated providers. How do those arrangements compare to non-emergency transportation services provided through fully capitated plans, in assuring access to services for geographically isolated recipients? What types of selection criteria, processes, and providers are established under such arrangements? Over time, do partially capitated plans pursue relationships with designated transportation providers leading to the incorporation of those providers within the plans' networks and capitated benefit packages?
- Rural districts that have partially capitated plans that do not provide pharmacy benefits may establish mail order arrangements for provision of (fee-for-service) prescription drugs. How do utilization patterns, and satisfaction with access to prescription drugs compare among recipients who receive their pharmacy services within a fully capitated managed care plan versus those who use a mail-order service? How is care coordinated between the mail-order pharmacy providers and the partially capitated plans? Over time, as acceptance and use of mail-order pharmacy services becomes well established in the comunity, do the partially capitated plans pursue expansion of their benefit packages to include prescription drugs?
- Local districts will be responsible for eligibility determination and the process of enrollment of eligibles into managed care plans, including the decision of whether to use an independent entity for enrollment and plan selection.

 Within the basic research interest in comparing alternative approaches developed by the local districts, the opportunity will exist to thoroughly evaluate a number of issues and questions relevant to the use of "Benefits Counseling" contracting, as presented in detail below.

<u>Making Informed Choices - Evaluating Benefits Counseling Models</u>

State Medicaid managed care programs *can* either incorporate special mechanisms to help eligibles make *informed* choices among managed care plans, or they can implement a more "mainstream" model, leaving it to the health plans and the clients to interrelate with each other, with or without rigorous state-imposed constraints on health plan marketing practices.

In New York, while direct marketing by health plans will be prohibited, each local district may decide whether to contract with an independent, unbiased entity to assist eligibles with plan selection and enrollment. Various issues of interest to many states emerge in deciding whether to use such "Benefits Counseling" contractors, and in structuring the scope and nature of the contractor's responsibilities. For example, the evaluator would have the opportunity to assess issues and questions such as:

- Are there fewer auto-assigned cases in districts where there is a Benefits Counseling contractor?
- Does a Benefits Counselor's **assistance** in choosing a health plan improve the enrollees' satisfaction with that plan do they stay with their selected plan longer, and like it better, than enrollees whose **choice** was made without such assistance?
- Should Benefits Counselors also do outreach, provide general orientation to help new enrollees to adapt to a *managed* care environment, select and establish a good relationship with a primary care physician, etc. •• i.e., what scope of responsibilities is most cost-effective for such contractors?
- How do Benefits Counselors interrelate with State and local entities and with managed care plans, for exchange of routine data and in handling cases that need special attention?
- **Will** Benefits Counselors inevitably become, or perceived themselves to be, client advocates? Should they also serve in an ombudsman function? Should Benefits Counselors assist enrollees, or represent them, in pursuing complaints within the health plans' grievance systems?
- How should Benefits Counselors deal with client legal or safety issues that will
 come to their attention, such as signs of domestic violence, drug abuse,
 homelessness, urgent medical needs, etc.?
- What should the contracting entity look for in selecting a Benefits Counseling contractor? What models, skills and resources are essential to effective performance? How should costs of such contracts be evaluated?
- What data needs to be collected by, and shared among, the State, the local district, the Benefits Counselor, and the health plans, and what systems reconfigurations are needed to accommodate such arrangements?

C. Data Sources

The data to be used in the evaluation of the demonstration project will be derived **from** several sources, including existing data sources, encounter data collected from the health plans, and data sources developed **specifically** for the demonstration. The evaluator may identify other data needs **as** the study design is **finalized**, and the State will make every effort to facilitate access to necessary data. It is of course **critical** that data collection begin very early in the implementation process to ensure an adequate baseline for comparison of the pre- and post-implementation experience. The potential data sources include:

- **1.** Case Study Interviews
- 2. Per Capita Data
- 3. Member Satisfaction Surveys
- **4.** Member Grievances and Appeals
- 5. Medical Records Analysis Samples
- 6 Health Plan and Provider Surveys
- 7. Data from Ongoing Project Monitoring, including Expenditure Reports and Encounter Data

- 1

1. Case Study Interviews

To supplement HCFA's monitoring of the core aspects of implementation and operations, case study interviews would be useful in evaluation of the planning and implementation of the demonstration. These interviews would provide information on the program processes and help in validating and understanding the quantitative results. **Key** persons that should be interviewed include:

- Staff from DSS, **DOH**, legislative staff, and other State agencies and **community** service organizations that have contact with project members
- Representatives and administrators of participating and nonparticipating health plans
- The Medical Advisory Commission
- Provider associations and other provider groups
- Advocacy and citizen/consumer groups

The issues **that** could be addressed in these case study interviews include:

- Program awareness and expectations
- Perceived Quality of care (satisfaction overall, access, and responsiveness)

- Comparison to health care delivery prior to the project
- Reasons for policy and operational decisions on the part of the State as well as among providers and plans
- Changes in operations needed to accommodate the demonstration project
- Factors influencing plan formation (e.g., geographic variations in program structure, rates, etc.)
- Factors of the program influencing the health plans delivery system (e.g., abiity of plans to attract specialists in rural areas)
- Effectiveness of outreach and enrollment strategies

2. Per CapitaData

Because the proposed demonstration project is designed to improve access, quality, cost-effectiveness, and appropriate utilization of services, ongoing per capita encounter and expenditure data is necessary. The evaluator could use **this** data to determine whether the project is indeed slowing the increase in **costs**, encouraging appropriate utilization of services, and improving access to quality care. The three primary sources of per capita information will be:

- Medicaid claims data from the State MMIS
- A Demonstration Data Set of person-specific encounter data from the health plans
- Eligibility and Enrollment Data from the State's eligibility system and MMIS

State Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)

The MMIS, which processes the current fee-for-service Medicaid program, is able to produce historical, per capita utilization and cost data. In addition, fee-for-service utilization and expenditure data can be obtained and summarized for each eligible group (e.g., AFDC children). Initially, this information will be used to set confidential capitation ranges. Ultimately, the historical fee-for-service data could be used for comparison with encounter data from the health plans to determine increased/decreased utilization, service delivery changes, and to support costs/savings analysis.

Demonstration Data Set

Health plans will not be required to submit individual pseudo claims to the State. Instead, New York will require the health plans to provide encounter information that identifies what services a consumer received, by what provider, and by date of service with diagnosis and procedure codes. A minimum data set will be defined to ensure appropriate data is captured to make comparisons throughout the demonstration. Health plans will be required to submit that data via electronic media on a quarterly basis consistent with the format specified by New York. The demonstration data set includes encounters for each of the following types of service:

- Professional Service
- Dental
- Transportation
- Vision
- Inpatient
- Outpatient
- Home Health
- Drug

The State will develop **similar** encounter reporting requirements for the *SNPs*.

Eligibility and Enrollment Data

Eligibility and enrollment information is **maintained** in New York's eligibility system and in the **MMIS**. This information will be available to calculate member months by eligibility category, age, sex, location, plan enrollment status, and rate code for various periods.

3. Member Satisfaction Surveys

Member satisfaction *surveys* will be administered to samples of the demonstration participants to evaluate **their** satisfaction with the project and the health plans. The survey will also provide information on other project outcomes, such **as** changes in the participants' health status, out-of-pocket expenditures for **health** care, utilization, and access. **This** information will also be useful for the quality assurance program. In addition to the *surveys* that the health plans must administer, the State will develop *surveys* that will be administered annually to a statistically valid random sample of clients. Over time, a standardized *survey* will be developed, preferably to be computer-generated **so** the data

can be read by scanner and automatically recorded and tallied. The *survey* questions will address the following areas:

• Enrollment process

- Entry into the project/health plan (enrollment process)
- Maintenance of eligibility (re-certification)
- Eligibility problem resolution
- Disenrollment process

• Satisfaction with health plan

- **Overall** satisfaction with health plan
- Satisfaction with primary care physician (PCP)
- Satisfaction with specialty physicians, prenatal physicians, surgeons, and other physicians
- Access to emergency, urgent, routine, and preventive care
- Services available for getting prescriptions filled
- Convenience (travel time and hours that the office is open)
- Availability of medical advice by phone
- Difficulty in obtaining services
- Responsiveness in non-emergency visits (measured in waiting time with and without appointment)
- Availability of specialty care (wait time and convenience)
- Patient rapport and confidence
- Treatment by non-medical support personnel (courtesy, respect, and support)
- Treatment by medical support personnel (courtesy, respect, and support)
- Communication (explanation of procedures and tests; attention to what the member has to say; advice about staying healthy)
- Grievances handled quickly and fairly
- Health plan requirements and procedures (availability of information; complicated or difficult to understand)
- Satisfaction with choice (number of doctors to choose from)
- Referral problems

• Quality and Outcomes

- Perceived quality of care and services
- How well care meets the member's needs

• Health Status/Utilization

- Current health **status** (self-reported)
- Health behaviors (smoking, drinking, activity, etc.)
- Any health care visits (type and number of visits)
- Any new health care needs detected (number of diagnoses/episodes)
- Any emergency utilization (number of visits)
- Any hospital inpatient days (number of days)

Surveys will be conducted annually. A sample of current Medicaid eligibles will be surveyed at the beginning of the demonstration to obtain baseline information to provide a comparison between the current programs and the demonstration project. Newly eligible participants will complete the survey when they first apply to **allow** for comparisons of pre- and post-enrollment utilization levels. Thereafter, surveys of current and new members will be conducted periodically throughout the life of the demonstration.

4. Member Grievances and Appeals

Health plans will be required to establish grievance procedures for members, and members will have the same appeal rights as traditional Medicaid eligibles; i.e., they will have access to the State's hearing system, which meets the requirements of 42 CFR Part 431, Subpart E. However, members with a grievance against a health plan must have exhausted the health plan's grievance system. General and plan-specific problems will be identified by collecting information regarding grievances brought in either venue and analyzing the bases for the grievances, how they were resolved, and the timeliness of the process.

5. Medical Records Analysis Samples

The evaluator should analyze a statistically valid sample of patient medical records to assess the demonstration's impact on the health status of subgroups of participants and to evaluate the type, quality, and appropriateness of care provided in the project. The analysis would consist of evaluating the changes in health status on the basis of medical record documentation of encounters, including but not limited to preventive services, diagnoses (provisional, admitting, working, and discharge diagnoses), treatment, referrals, and outcomes. This analysis would also be useful in supplementing and confirming self-reported health status.

6. Health Plan and Provider Surveys

The evaluator should survey participating health plans and affiliated providers to assess their satisfaction with the demonstration and to identify factors which led the health plans and providers to participate. The surveys could **also** be used to obtain information on any changes that the health plans may have implemented to comply with project requirements or to facilitate their **taking** on **this** population. The surveys could assess such factors as altered reimbursement structure, operating environment, marketing, or an increased need

for educational or outreach efforts. Before the *start* of the demonstration project, the evaluator should *survey* the health plan and providers to establish an initial benchmark. Thereafter, *surveys* could be conducted at intervals throughout the demonstration. The surveys could focus on the following **areas**:

o For the **health** plans

- Cost effectiveness of project design
- Quality of care accountability
- Business performance
- Potential for further cost containment
- Evidence of **cost** shifting
- Special member services or service delivery interventions developed to serve the needs of the Medicaid population

• For the service providers

- Satisfaction with project design
- Quality of care/professional latitude
- Satisfaction with and any changes to the referral system
- Satisfaction with and any changes to utilization management
- Potential for improving or expanding project
- Incentives to become involved or remain in the project
- Perceived health status of patients
- Number of patients seen and number of visits

• Factors affecting decision to participate

- Benefit package
- Capitation rate
- Length of contract
- Potential increase in patient volume
- Demonstration administration and reporting requirements
- Potential reduction in amount of uncompensated care

7. Data from Ongoing Project Monitoring

As described in Chapter **Two**, data will be collected from the participating health plans throughout the course of the demonstration project. **This data** will be used to augment the information obtained through other data collection methods.

D. Plan for Data Collection and Analysis

Throughout the evaluation, the challenge **will** be to obtain complete, accurate and meaningful data. Initially, differences in data collection and reporting capacities among plans and providers **will** have to be addressed. Data collection and reporting according to project standards that are documented and made available to the plans will remain a **high** priority in oversight of the managed care plans.

The State has established a standard demonstration data set in connection with reporting requirements. This data set will be revised and expanded in order to apply to reflect the special aspects of monitoring and evaluating services to person enrolled in SNPs, such as HIV/AIDS and mental health clients. Data elements will be well defined in order to eliminate classification and reporting difficulties at the provider and health plan levels. The evaluator and the State will establish rules for aggregating and collapsing data into required elements.

The evaluator could use the following suggested methodologies to test the research hypotheses using the data **sources** listed above:

- Case studies and **surveys** of health plans, providers, and members
- Comparisons of key aspects of the project based on geography, participating health plans, and selected populations
- Cross-state comparisons to determine how New York's demonstration experience has changed the nature of New York's Medicaid program relative to other states' Medicaid programs
- Impacts on new Medicaid eligibles through the development of baseline data at the time of initial enrollment and subsequent demonstration data
- Impacts on subgroups of current eligibles, focusing on changes over time and variations in impacts across and within subgroups of eligibles.

The development of appropriate baseline data to support the evaluation is likely to require collection of baseline data specific to:

- Each participating health plan
- Individual counties
- Selected types of service diagnoses
- Eligibility and demographic subgroups

The evaluator could measure quality of care and health **status** primarily through analyses of consumer surveys and medical records. **This** would entail **pre/post** comparisons of consumer responses to questions regarding quality of care and health **status**, supplemented by medical record **analysis**. Specific "tracer conditions" could be selected and followed through medical record review to assess changes in health **status**. In addition, the quality assurance system should provide data **sources** for **this** analysis, including standard quality indicators and functional outcomes.

Pre/post comparisons of **consumer** survey responses could be used to assess the demonstration's impact on access to, and availability of, care. **MMIS** and provider survey data could be used to evaluate the availability of care in terms of the distribution of various types of providers participating in the project. Consumer survey data, supplemented by medical records review, would provide the basis for measuring changes in the usual source of care, which would enable the evaluator to assess continuity of care.

Project expenditures could be analyzed through a series of comparative analyses using expenditure data from the MMIS and data collected during monitoring of the demonstration. The evaluator would also make comparisons of the changes in service expenditures by eligibility and demographic group using per capita data. The evaluator could supplement these analyses with case studies and health plan, provider, and consumer surveys.

The evaluator could measure the impact of the project on **services** utilization via surveys, MMIS data, eligibility files, and provider **files**, supplemented by data regarding utilization **from** ongoing project monitoring.

CHAPTER SIX

WAIVERS REQUESTED

New York requests the following waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements in order to implement the Medicaid Managed Care Demonstration Project.

A. Waivers Under Section 1115(a)(1)

Statewideness

Section 1902(a)(1) of the Act and 42 C.F.R. § 43 1.50 require that the state Medicaid plan be in effect for all services and all eligible recipients in all political subdivisions of the State. The type and selection of managed care plans available under the demonstration may vary by geographical area of the State (i.e., fully capitated HMOs and PHSPs, transitional partially capitated plans), although the benefits offered will be the same. Moreover, the fee-for-service population (i.e., persons in long term residential institutions, the Medicare/Medicaid dually eligible) will receive benefits in a different manner than the Demonstration Project participants. The Demonstration Project will also allow local social services districts to designate a provider for non-emergency transportation or to allow Medicaid recipients to purchase drugs through a mail order provider. New York therefore requests that these provisions be waived.

Comparability of Services and Eligibility

Section 1902(a)(10)(B) of the Social Security Act ("Act") and 42 C.F.R. § 440.230-250 require that the amount, duration, and scope of services be equally available to all recipients within an eligibility category, and **also** be equally available to categorically eligible recipients and medically needy recipients. The Demonstration Project will mandate that certain groups of Medicaid eligibles enroll in managed care plans and will also make available Special Needs Plans to individuals with certain diagnoses. However, other groups of Medicaid eligibles will be excluded from the Demonstration Project and will not be enrolled in managed care plans. A third group will be allowed to enroll voluntarily. Some of these groupings cut across eligibility categories. Moreover, until fully-capitated plans are available statewide, benefits may be administered differently depending on the county in which a recipient lives. The Demonstration Project will also allow local social services districts to designate a provider for non-emergency transportation or to allow Medicaid recipients to purchase drugs through a mail order provider. Finally, only categorically eligible recipients will receive wrap-around alcohol and substance abuse services, as delineated in the current state plan, once those services in the basic benefit package have been exhausted. In order to account for any differences in amount, duration, or scope of services for recipients who will be enrolled in managed care as opposed to the fee-for-service plan, New York requests that these provisions be waived.

Eligibility Standards

Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i) and 42 C.F.R. Part 435 requires States to provide medical assistance to certain categories of individuals including those either receiving or deemed to be receiving medical assistance on the basis of certain welfare categories under the Social Security Act. New York requests a waiver of section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i) and the implementing regulations in order to extend coverage to individuals receiving Home Relief cash assistance. New York also requests a waiver of these provisions to allow it to extend eligibility for family planning services only to pregnant women for 24 months post-partum.

Financial Responsibility

Sections 1902(a)(10) and 1902(a)(17)(D) of the Act and 42 C.F.R. Part 435 establish standards for taking into account income or resources of individuals who are not receiving assistance under **AFDC** or **SSI**. The State **seeks** a waiver of these to the extent necessary to extend eligibility to individuals receiving Home Relief and to pregnant women post-partum.

Federally Oualified Health Centers

Section 1902(a)(10) and 1902(a)(13)(E) of the Act require that Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) be reimbursed on a reasonable cost basis. The State will no longer guarantee FQHCs 100% of their incurred costs. Many, if not all, FQHCs will be part of managed care plans and will be paid by health plans out of the capitation rate. To the extent this requires a waiver of Section 1902(a)(10) and 1902(a)(13)(E), the State requests such a waiver.

Retroactive Coverage

Section 1902(a)(34) and 42 C.F.R. § 435.914 requires States to retroactively provide medical assistance for three months prior to the date the application for such assistance is made. New York seeks a waiver of these provisions with respect to the Home Relief population.

Freedom of Choice

Section 1902(a)(23) of the Act and 42 C.F.R. § 43 1.51 require a state plan to pay for medical assistance from any institution, agency, community, pharmacy, or person qualified to perform the service or services. The demonstration will allow participants to choose among available plans and practitioners every year, but will restrict each participant to a single health plan or practitioner that will render or arrange for all or most care for the one-year period, except that a participant may change plans for cause. Also, it is not unlikely that there will be only a single HIV/AIDS or Mental Health Special Needs Plan in operation in any given area. To the extent any of this is seen as a limitation on freedom of choice, a waiver is appropriate and necessary. There will be no restriction of freedom-of-choice for family planning or emergency services. A waiver of this section is also requested so that eligibles not enrolled in managed care plans because they will be eligible for less than 6 months (e.g., seasonal agricultural workers) may be assigned to a clinic as a gatekeeper for their health care needs.

Third **Party** Liability

Section 1902(a)(25) of the Act and 42 C.F.R. Lett 433 require that the State identify liability of and seek reimbursement from third parties before paying claims. The State requests a waiver from specific requirements established under these sections since the demonstration project will pursue alternative ways to handle third party liability. Casualty claims will continue to be pursued by the State. Non-casualty third party resources will be pursued by managed care plans. The State will reduce all capitation rates by an actuarially appropriate amount, based on the State's own experience, to reflect the average amount of funds that can be recovered from third parties.

Guaranteed Eligibility

Section 1902(e)(25) of the Act provides that six-month eligibility can be guaranteed only for individuals enrolled in federally qualified and certain other HMOs specified in subsections (2)(b)(iii), (2)(E), (2)(G) and (6) of Section 1903(m). The State is requesting a waiver of this section so that it might offer guaranteed eligibility for the first s i months to all managed care enrollees regardless of which type of provider the individual is enrolled in.

Upper Payment Limits

Sections 1902(a)(30) of the Act, as implemented in the upper limit regulations at 42 CFR §§ 44.423(b), 44.7361, and 44.7362 establishes upper payment limits for capitation contracts. The State seeks a waiver of these provisions to enable it to arrange or negotiate payment rates without the need to develop contract-specific upper payment limits.

Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments

Section 1902(a)(13)(A) of the Act, which also incorporates Section 1923(c)(1), requires a State to pay to hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients a payment adjustments equal to or in excess of the Medicare minimum. The State requests a waiver of this section insofar as payments to disproportionate share hospitals will take the form of supplemental payments under the waiver. This is a technical waiver, as these supplemental payments will equal or exceed the Medicare minimum.

Finally, the State requests that HCFA grant any other waiver pursuant to Section 1115(a)(1) that HCFA deems to be required in order to implement the demonstration as described in this document.

B. Waivers Under Section 1115(a)(2)

New York requests that, pursuant **to** Section 1115(a)(2), HCFA participate in the following costs that would not otherwise be eligible for reimbursement under Medicaid.

Income Limitations

Section 1903(f) of the Act and 42 C.F.R. § 435.100 et. seq., prohibit payments under Medicaid to States which implement eligibility standards in excess of the maximums allowed by regulations. New York requests a waiver of these provisions to expand eligibility to

individuals receiving Home Relief Assistance. The expanded eligibility will not result in cost increases, because of the offsetting savings **from** other aspects of the demonstration.

Capitation Contract Requirements

Section 1903(m)(1)(A), (2)(A), and (2)(C) of the Act, and 42 C.F.R. § 434, prohibit payments to States that contract for comprehensive services on a prepaid or other risk basis unless such contracts are with entities that: (a) meet federal Health Maintenance Organization ("HMO") requirements or state **HMO** requirements; (b) maintain an enrollment composition of no more than 75 percent Medicare and Medicaid enrollees (except in cases of public **HMOs**, and federally qualified **comunity** health centers which received grants exceeding \$100,000 during the preceding two years); and (c) allow Medicaid members to disenroll at will on a monthly basis.

The State requests a waiver of §§ 1903(m)(1)(A) and (2)(A)(i) and 42 C.F.R. §§ 434.20 and 434.21 because the demonstration provides for contracts with fully capitated PHSPs and partially capitated plans in addition to state licensed health maintenance organizations.

The State also requests a waiver of § 1903(m)(2)(A)(ii) and 42 C.F.R. §§ 434.20, 21, and 26, in order to allow contracts with capitated plans that do not meet the enrollment composition requirements of these sections. The State further requests a waiver of § 1903(m)(2)(A)(vi) and 42 C.F.R. § 434.27 in order to require participants to remain with their initial choice of health plan, absent good cause, for one year.

Institutions for Mental Diseases

Sections 1902(a)(20), 1902(a)(21), 1903(f) 1905(a)(1), 1905(a)(14), 1905(a)(16), 1905(h), and 1905(i) of the Act, and implementing regulations, limit coverage for inpatient psychiatric care to individuals ages 21 and under, or 65 and over. New York seeks a waiver of these requirements in order to enable it to provide a **full** range of appropriate services to non-elderly adults requiring inpatient psychiatric care and alcohol and other **drug** treatment. New York requests a waiver of these sections to the extent necessary to cover inpatient psychiatric and alcohol and drug treatment for non-elderly adults between the ages of **22** and **64**, up to an aggregate annual limit of 90 days per enrollee.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DISPOSITION OF EXISTING & PENDING WAIVERS

New York State currently has a number of Section 1115 and Section 1915 waivers in operation or pending before the **Health** Care Financing Administration. Most of these waivers will not be affected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force. Other pending and existing waivers, however, are duplicative and will be withdrawn or allowed to expire, as appropriate.

The following is a catalogue of existing and pending waivers, **and** their disposition in light of the current Section **1115** waiver.

A. Existing Waivers

Southwest Brooklyn Managed Care Program

New York City has a Section **1915(b)** program **in** operation in Southwest Brooklyn. The waiver involves mandatory enrollment of AFDC children and adults into fully capitated health plans. **This** waiver will be subsumed into the statewide Section **1115** waiver.

Statewide Clinic Partial Capitation

This Section **1115** demonstration project, which requests a waiver of **the** upper payment limit, involves partial capitation of five clinics across the State for primary and specialty physicians' services, laboratory, and x-ray. **This** waiver, which has been verbally approved, will be withdrawn as the current Section **1115** waiver includes a request for waivers allowing partially capitated plans in areas that do not have the capacity for full capitation.

Substance Abusing Pregnant Women

New York State is one of five States participating in a multi-year section **1115** waiver demonstration project to test a variety of issues regarding outreach, engagement and treatment of pregnant substance abusers. Pursuant to this waiver, the State receives Medicaid reimbursement for services provided to substance abusing pregnant women in certified residential and drug-free ambulatory treatment programs. The waiver expires June **30, 1996** and, in light of the current waiver's provision for enrollment in a Special Needs Plan when appropriate, will not be renewed.

MAX Program

Broome County has in operation a Section **1915(b)** waiver for the MedicAideXtra (MAX) enhanced fee-for-service physician case management program. The program voluntarily enrolls **AFDC** and MA-only adults and children. The waiver, which is scheduled to expire on September **30,1995**, will be continued only until the current Section **1115** waiver goes into effect.

Home and Community-Based Waiver for the Developmentally Disabled

The State has a Section 1915(c) waiver pursuant to which home and community-based services are provided to approximately 20,000 adults and children who meet the level of care for an ICF/MR. This waiver is unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force.

Home and Community-Based Waiver for the **Aged** and Disabled (Long Term Home Health Care Program)

The State has a Section 1915(c) waiver program in which certified home health agencies provide home and community-based services to almost 20,000 aged and disabled individuals who are medically eligible for institutional level of care. Included in this waiver are "AIDS Home Care Programs" serving patients who have AIDS and who are medically eligible for placement in a hospital or residential health care facility. This-waiver is largely unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force. However, the home and community-based services provided through AIDS Home Care Programs will be subsumed by the AIDS Special Needs Plan in the current Section 1115 waiver and will be phased out once the AIDS SNPs are fully operational.

Home and Community-Based Waiver for Persons with Traumatic Brain Injuries The State has a Section 1915(c) waiver that provides home and community-based services to persons between the ages of 18 and 64 who have suffered a traumatic brain injury and who

are clinically eligible for nursing facility care. This waiver is unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force.

Home and Community-Based Waiver for Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children The Office of Mental Health has a Section 1915(c) waiver to provide home and community-based services to approximately 100 children who are seriously emotionally disturbed. This waiver is unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force.

Care at Home "Model" Waivers

The State has five model "care at home" waivers under Section 1915(c). All provide case management, home adaptations, and respite services either to children discharged from hospitals to home (models 1,2 and 5) or to developmentally disabled children who are otherwise eligible for **ICF/MRs** (models 3 and 4). These waivers are unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force.

Elderplan

Under a Section 1115 waiver, Elderplan, a Social Health Maintenance Organization in Brooklyn, provides fully-capitated services to SSI and medical assistance-only individuals over age 65 who are covered under Medicare parts A and B. Elderplan does not include nursing home care and personal care services. This waiver, currently in its 9th year, is unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver and will continue in force.

Program for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly ("PACE")

There currently are two Section 1115 federal Medicaid waivers for two participating sites in the PACE demonstration: Beth Abraham's Comprehensive Care Management project in the Bronx and Rochester General Hospital's Independent Living for Seniors. The PACE project is testing a full-risk, capitated risk-based model which requires a single provider to provide or arrange for a comprehensive range of primary, acute and long term care services to persons who are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid and are clinically appropriate for nursing facility level care. Approximately 250 frail elderly are currently enrolled in each of the two existing programs, and similar programs are under review. The PACE waivers will be unaffected by the current Section 1115 waiver.

B. Pending Waivers

New York City Managed Care Program

New York City has pending a Section 1915(b) waiver to mandatorily enroll all AFDC and AFDC-related Medicaid recipients into fully capitated health plans citywide. The waiver was submitted February 22,1995, and is expected to **go** into effect on June 1,1995. This waiver will be subsumed into the statewide Section 1115 waiver.

Westchester County Managed Care Program

Westchester County has pending a Section **1915(b)** waiver to mandatorily enroll most Medicaid recipients (except those receiving long term care) into fully capitated health plans. The waiver was submitted on January **23,1995**, and is expected to go into effect on October **1,1995**. This waiver **will** be subsumed into the statewide Section **1115** waiver.

Transportation

The State currently has pending a Section 1915(b) waiver request to allow local social service districts to provide non-emergency transportation through one designated provider. The pending waiver is being withdrawn as the current Section 1115 waiver includes requests for waiver of statewideness, comparability and fieedom-of-choicethat apply, among other things, to the option of local districts to provide non-emergency transportation through a designated provider.

Voluntary Mail Order Prescription Dues

The State currently has pending a Section 1915(b) waiver request to permit voluntary mail order prescription drugs for Medicaid recipients fiom districts outside of New York City. The waiver would permit the State to contract with a single mail order provider to provide access to drugs to recipients who live in rural and outlying regions of the State where pharmacy services may be limited. The State implemented such a service in 1991 and sought a waiver in 1994 after being informed that a waiver would be required. The pending waiver is now being withdrawn. Under the current section 1115 waiver, in most areas of the State, pharmacy benefits will be provided through fully capitated managed care plans. In those areas of the State with partially capitated plans, local districts will have the option of providing drugs through a voluntary mail order program. The current Section 1115 waiver includes requests for waiver of statewideness, comparability and fieedom-of-choice that

apply, among other things, to the option of local districts to allow recipients to obtain drugs through a voluntary mail order program.

APPENDIX 1

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE:

HEALTH SYSTEMS CAPACITY ISSUES

Medicaid Managed Care: Health System Capacity Issues

Overview

New York State has a sufficient number of physicians and hospital **beds** to serve 1.8 million people in Medicaid Managed Care. **The** challenge will be the mechanics of redistributing the service of physicians **from** overserved areas to underserved areas, contracting with a sufficient number of private practitioners and health facilities, and expanding capacity in rural areas. Using **a** combination of **cur** existing resources and surplus of health care providers, the State and its counties and cities can meet **this** challenge.

The ratio of full-time-equivalent primary care physicians to the population of the State is well above national and state standards and far above typical **HMO** standards. All **5** boroughs in New York City and 13 of the other 16 urban counties in the State meet or exceed the minimum managed care service delivery requirements of primary care physician-to-population ratios. The real problem is not lack of doctors but their distribution within each metropolitan area. Only 17 of **44** rural counties have enough primary care doctors, however.

A number of publicly-financed strategies will be used to redistribute primary care resources to meet the needs of underserved areas. Fortunately, most of these programs have already been implemented by the state. For example, the state has invested over \$130 million during **the** past **5** years to develop and expand primary *care* **service** sites in underserved **areas**. Other programs **are also** providing additional millions of dollars for capital development. We also have loan repayment and scholarship programs in which physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants receive financial assistance in return for locating in underserved areas. The State administers the Rural Network Development Program, which is currently focusing on 23 counties. We just awarded grants to medical schools and residency training programs to train more primary care physicians and to retrain specialists in primary care.

Other resources **are** available to help meet the need for primary care. Many hospitals, which play a central role in delivering primary care in New York City, are investing millions of dollars of their own **funds** to establish new service sites. **A** valuable resource is the 1100-plusphysicians who complete residency training in the State every year and go into primary care. Incentives, such **as** bonuses and *salary* enhancements, *can* be given to encourage doctors to provide services to targeted underserved population groups. Public transportation systems can also help address underserved areas **as** most of these areas are contiguous to areas with an oversupply of practitioners.

Presented below is a description of the capacity currently existing in New York State to deliver Medicaid Managed Care, and how that capacity can be used more effectively and efficiently to assure access to needed services for all Medicaid recipients.

Managed Care Penetration

• Of the **1.8** million Medicaid eligibles targeted for enrollment in managed care by July **1996**, **26** percent are currently enrolled in managed care. However, counties vary greatly in enrollment patterns, with **15** counties (all of them rural) having no Medicaid eligibles enrolled in managed care and **5** counties having exceeded **50** percent of their targeted enrollment.

"Pipeline" Managed Care Capacity

- The managed care industry in New York has grown exponentially during the past decade. In January **1984**, New York had **13 HMOs**, with **1.3** million enrollees, and was just developing its Prepaid Health Services Plans (PHSPs). Today, there are **30 HMOs**, **11** PHSPs, and **16** partial capitation plans, serving about **4.3** million individuals, including almost **495,000** Medicaid recipients.
- Information submitted by **HMOs** and PHSPs to the Departments of Health and Social Services indicate the following capacity expansion for a three year period ending June **1998**: by July **1995**, there will be an additional **525,000** Medicaid managed care slots available; new capacity will increase to **625,000** by September **1995**, will **surpass 700,000** by January **1996**, and will reach **736,000** by June **1996**, the end of the first year of implementation. By June **1998**, a cumulative total of **1.3** million additional slots will be available. Of these additional Medicaid slots, over **95** percent are located in the New York metropolitan area.
- These figures reflect growth under a voluntary approach to Medicaid managed care. Expansion of the state's PHSP and HMO capacity must be further accelerated. The New York **State HMO** Conference has indicated its support for a mandatory Medicaid managed care program and its intent to make available further Medicaid managed care capacity. Medicaid enrollment in PHSPs reached **167,000** in March **1995**. **An** additional 200,000 PHSP slots will become available by July **1995**, increasing to more than **400,000** by June **1996**, and to almost **750,000** by June **1998**.

Importance of Institutional Participation

Most Medicaid FFS Visits Occur in Institutions

One of the most important ways to achieve sufficient capacity is to make sure institutional providers, i.e. hospitals and diagnostic and treatment centers (D&TCs), enter into contracts with one or more **HMO** or Prepaid Health Services Plan (PHSP) that serve the Medicaid population. In the five boroughs of New York City, 75 percent of the Medicaid (under 65) fee for service (FFS) visits are provided in D&TCs, hospital based clinics and emergency

rooms.' In the state's **13** other urban counties, about **85** percent of these visits are provided in institutional settings. In the **44** rural counties, over 70 percent of these visits **are** provided in institutional settings. If we assume these institutions will choose to continue to serve their Medicaid populations (which is likely), then they will contract with a HMO or PHSP provider network or become a PHSP in their own right.

Institutional Participation Will Help Meet the Need for Medicaid Managed Care

• One of the chief vehicles for successfully moving the Medicaid population to managed care is to ensure that the institutions do, in fact, contract with an HMO/PHSP, or form their own managed care organization. Expanding HMO/PHSP contracts with facilities or allowing facilities to form their own managed care organization will assure capacity for a significant number of the Medicaid managed care population. We must facilitate the institutions, efforts to enter into such contracts and focus on enrolling private practitioners.

Primary Care Facility Distribution in New York City

Primary care facilities (hospital outpatient departments and multi-purpose and family planning clinics) provide services in most neighborhoods in New York City: in all 11 Health Systems Agency (HSA) neighborhoods in Manhattan; in 14 of the 15 HSA neighborhoods in Brooklyn; in 7 of the 9 HSA neighborhoods in the Bronx; in 13 of 18 HSA neighborhoods in Queens; and in 4 of 5 HSA neighborhoods on Staten Island.

Excess Hospital Beds

• According to the Department's bed need methodology, which projects hospital beds needed through 1996, New York has 11,000 excess acute care hospital beds statewide. Only one county is below (by 2 percent) its projected need. Where excess capacity exists, there is opportunity to convert acute care beds to fulfill unmet need for alcohol rehabilitation and detoxification beds, and in some regions for physical medicine rehabilitation or psychiatric beds.

Physician Capacity

Sufficient Number of Physicians

• There are over **49,000** physicians practicing in New York State and **14,000** residents training in **NYS**. Adjusting for **those** practicing part-time, there **are 43,000** FIE physicians (residents **are** counted **as 0.25** FTE). Of these, nearly **13,400** FIE physicians and residents provide **primary** care **services**, of whom **1,450** are primary care FTE residents. **This** number **does not** include the approximately **7,000** nurse practitioners, physician assistants or midwives who

¹ This includes over 3.2 million outpatient psychiatric visits and 1 million MMTP visits out of a total of 20 million visits. There is very little reported usage of these services in physicians, offices.

currently practice in NYS.

Maldistributi n of Primary Care Ph-

• The ratio of total FTE primary care physicians to the population of New York State is 74 per 100,000, well above the New York State-specified Medicaid managed care service delivery network requirement range of 53 to 65 per 100,000. The most significant issue with the existing capacity is the maldistribution of primary care physicians.

Priman, Care Physician Pipeline Capacity

Over 1,100 physicians complete primary care residency programs and enter primary care
practice in New York State annually. Although some choose to practice in other states, a
significant number remain in New York State. The New Resident Loan Repayment program
requires recipients of awards to practice primary care in New York State after completion of
training.

Most People Live in Com es with Sufficient Capacity

• All five New York City boroughs and 10 of 13 upstate urban counties meet or exceed the minimum service delivery network requirement of 53 primary care physicians per 100,000. Of the 44 rural counties, 17 meet or exceed the minimum service delivery network requirement. Eighty-six percent of the state's population resides in the counties that meet or exceed the requirement.

Most Medicaid Enrollees Live in Counties with Sufficient Capacity

• Of the nearly **495,000** people already enrolled in Medicaid managed care programs, **94** percent, or about **470,000**, live in counties with adequate primary care capacity (i.e., more than **53** primary care physicians per **100,000**). Of the **1.8** million to be enrolled by July **1996**, about **92** percent, or **1.7** million, live in counties with adequate primary care capacity.

Most Medicaid En rollees in New York City Live in Neighborhoods with Sufficient Capacity

- In all 58 New York City HSA neighborhoods, approximately 38 neighborhoods, or 66 percent, have an adequate supply of primary care physicians.
- Offthe 2.2 million total Medicaid eligibles residing in New York City, about 71 percent, or 1.6 million, live in the 38 New York *City* neighborhoods where primary care physician supply is adequate (i.e., greater than 53 per 100,000).
- All of the neighborhoods below the managed care service delivery network requirement range are adjacent to neighborhoods which meet or exceed the range. Some physicians could locate in or commute to the underserved neighborhoods and some enrollees could use the subway

and bus lines to access physicians in overserved areas.

Maldistribution of OB/GYNs

There are approximately 3,500 FTE obstetrician/gynecologists in New York State. Many women currently use their OB/GYN as their primary care provider. The ratio of OB/GYNs to the population of New York State is 19 per 100,000, higher than the New York State-specified Medicaid managed care service delivery network requirement range of 10 to 12 per 100,000. Again, the most significant issue with the existing capacity is maldistribution. Sixteen of 18 urban counties meet or exceed the minimum requirement of 10QB/GYNs per 100,000. However, only 8 of 44 rural counties meet or exceed this requirement. (These figures do not include approximately 500 midwives).

Resources for Underserved Areas

- and federally funded primary care practitioner incentive programs and development grants.
- New York State will address maldistribution as well as shortages of primary care providers for Medicaid managed care! through the following initiatives: the Primary Care Initiative; the Physician Placement Program; Physician Loan Repayment; the Rural Health Network Development Program; the New York City Primary Care Development Program; the primary Care Service Corps (service obligated scholarships for nurse practitioners, physician assistants and midwifery students); workforce development; and grants to retrain specialists in primary Care.
- Federal and state primary care practitioner recruitment and incentive programs will support the placement of over 275 physicians and mid-level practitioners in 1995.

Excess Specialists Can and Do Provide Primary Care

• **NYS** has an excess of 10,000 specialist FTEs. The number represents **73** percent more specialists than needed. **As** managed care penetration grows and demand for specialists declines, there will be opportunities to increase our primary care capacity by encouraging specialists to provide **primary** care. Specialists acting **as primary** care providers can play a significant role in meeting the needs of special populations enrolled in managed care. Currently, nearly **2,900** specialists report that they are also board certified in primary care specialties.

Use of Non-Physician Primary Care Practitioners

• Shortages of primary care physicians can, in part, be addressed by New York State's nurse practitioners and physician assistants who provide primary care. Federal productivity standards equate one of these practitioners to a half time physician. Of the approximately 3,700 nurse practitioners and 2,900 physician assistants licensed to practice in New York state, an estimated 3,100(1,600 nurse practitioners and 1,500physician assistants) work in primary care. Using the productivity standards above, this expands the primary care provider capacity by approximately 1,550FTE.

Most Primary Care Physicians in Private Practice Already In Managed Care

• Over **75** percent of primary care physicians in solo or group practice in New York State report participating in one or more managed care plans or other prepaid practice arrangements; over **43** percent report participating in three or more managed care plans or other prepaid practice arrangements.

Most Specialists Already In Managed Care

Almost 78 percent of specialty physicians in solo or group practice in New York State report
participating in one or more managed care plans or other prepaid practice arrangements;
nearly 48 percent report participating in three or more managed care plans or other prepaid
practice arrangements.

Oualifications of Primary Care Providers

• In New York State, 90 percent of primary care physicians (principal specialty) are graduates of accredited residency programs; 70 percent are board certified or eligible in their specialty; 84 percent have admitting privileges to at least one hospital. Ninety-one percent of all primary care physicians are board certified/eligible or have admitting privileges. None of the state's 2,900 primary care FTE residents is included in these percentages. Managed care plans use a number of criteria to determine whether a physician is qualified to be a primary care physician.

Potential for Improved Physician Participation under Medicaid Managed Care

The current level of fee-for-service primary care physician participation in Medicaid is not high. Moreover, as the dollar level of participation in the program increases, the number of participating physicians decreases. Of the more than 13,000 primary care physicians in New York State in solo or group practice, there were about 3,500 (27 percent) with more than \$5,000 in Medicaid billings for the federal fiscal year 1992-1993. Of that group, only 830 billed more than \$35,000. These figures do not include additional revenues that may have been earned by physicians through participation in existing Medicaid managed care plans.

• Low reimbursement rates for fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees have discouraged private physician participation in the program. This might be expected to change **as** more adequate reimbursement under an expanded Medicaid managed care program becomes available.

Rural Health Capacity

Rural Counties Have Limited Medicaid Managed Care Capacity

• Of the state's 44 rural counties, 29 currently have fill capitation managed care plans that have already enrolled Medicaid clients. Twelve of the 44 may meet the criteria for exemptions from enrolling all Medicaid eligibles in fully capitated managed care plans. In addition, 13 others have primary care physician to population ratios of less than 45 per 100,000 (e.g., significantly lower than the New York State-specified Medicaid managed care service delivery network requirement range of 53 to 65). These 13 counties will face greater challenges in meeting the full capitation enrollment levels because they will require new, additional resources.

Rural Health Network Program

• The Department of Health's Rural Health Network Program is funding 17 rural health networks covering 23 counties, including 5 of those counties that may qualify for the exemption, and 8 others that have primary care physician to population ratios below 45 per 100,000. The 23 counties have almost 160,000 Medicaid eligibles of which 16,000 (10 percent) are enrolled in full capitation managed care plans. The Medicaid managed care program has targeted enrollment levels in these counties to increase to 79,000, requiring increased enrollments of 63,000. Seven of these 23 counties have no Medicaid clients enrolled in fully capitated managed care plans.

Strategy For Increasing Managed Care in Rural Areas

• The strategy **to** increase enrollment levels in Medicaid managed care in rural areas will be to facilitate the efforts of counties to identify local providers and managed care plans in which Medicaid recipients can be enrolled. We will work with counties to help convene appropriate state and local interest groups that individually or in collaboration have the capacity to develop, or participate in, managed care plans. Direct technical assistance will be provided at the local level to help providers complete risk analyses and initiate start-up and set-up of needed monitoring and information systems for managed care. To the extent possible, the strategy will give priority to the development of managed care capacities through locally organized networks to enable maximum maintenance of local direction (governance) and operation of rural health care delivery systems.

Special Populations

Alcoholism and Other Drug Services

- Medicaid managed care programs will likely increase the demand for alcohol and other drug
 (AOD) services in New York State by an estimated 27,000 persons as providers begin to
 prescribe additional AOD treatments to improve health status and thereby decrease the need
 for AOD-related medical care and its attendant costs.
- *o* The following AOD *service* need estimates are based on the **1.3** million additional Medicaid eligibles **to** be enrolled in managed care by July **1996**:
- Cf the nearly 160 AOD outpatient counselors needed for Medicaid managed care enrollees statewide, almost 43 percent are needed in NYC and about 18 percent are needed in Long Island. Currently Albany is the only major metropolitan city meeting Medicaid managed care needs for outpatient alcoholism services.
- Of the **151** inpatient beds needed for Medicaid managed care enrollees statewide, about **48** percent of the unmet need **(72** beds) is in Long Island, and **25** percent **(38** beds) is in New York City.
- New York City and Long Island Medicaid managed care enrollees will need 50 percent of the statewide Medicaid managed care need of nearly 170 emergency beds. Of the 170 beds, an additional 37 percent is needed in non-urban counties.
- About 1,350 Medicaid managed care clients statewide would need Methadone Treatment, with about 80 percent of those, or 1,100 residing in New York City.

AIDS and HIV

- The total statewide estimated number of persons who are HIV positive or have **AIDS** is **200,000**, of which about **50** percent, or **100,000**, are Medicaid-eligible.
- At current case-finding levels, most areas have adequate capacity to provide care to all Medicaid-eligibles consistent with the performance standards and clinical practice guidelines developed by the AIDS Institute (AI) for certification of provider capability. The attached maps provide a geographic display of Medicaid providers of services to persons with HIV/AIDS.
 - The AI has only anecdotal evidence of service gaps, primarily in rural areas but also in urban areas, particularly NYC.
- o All providers participating mHIV/AIDS Special Needs Plans will be certified. All providers

participating in managed care plans that enroll persons who are HIV positive or who have **AIDS** will meet AI performance standards. The AI will inventory the capability of existing non-certified providers and will target resources to them to facilitate their certification (for SNPs) or their ability to meet the performance standards (for managed care plans).

Mental Health

- Approximately 100,000 Medicaid eligibles are diagnosed as seriously and persistently mentally ill (SPMI). About half of these individuals, or 50,000 SPMI Medicaid eligibles are targeted for the base benefit *managed* care package, while the rest are targeted for the special needs package.
- Acute Inpatient. Adult Based on the Office of Mental Health's 1995 plan for overall mental health service need, approximately 90 percent of the Medicaid bed need has been met for the adult inpatient population. Of the estimated statewide unmet Medicaid need of 410 beds, 280 (65 percent) of those beds are needed for the New York City region. The balance of the unmet need is distributed throughout the rest of the state.
- Acute Inpatient. Children and Youth Approximately 70 percent of the Medicaid bed need has been met for the children and youth population. Of the estimated statewide unmet Medicaid need of 95 beds, 55 (57 percent) of those beds are needed for the New York City area. The New York City region has more than twice the unmet Medicaid need of any other region. The balance of the unmet need is distributed throughout the remaining four regions.
- Three OMH initiatives will continue to have a positive impact on reducing unmet inpatient need:
 - Continued development of Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency **Programs** within the general hospital industry to stabilize and assess the needs of the patient.
 - Guaranteed access to services and support systems through the Intensive Case Management Program.
 - Continued conversion of excess acute medical/surgical beds in Article 28 hospitals to psychiatric care beds.

Outpatient Programs

-- Clinic Programs - OMH does not project public need for clinic capacity. Clinic capacity is substantial across the state and in the short run can serve as a substitute for needed Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitative Training Programs and Partial Hospitalization Programs.

- Partial Hospitalization Program Proportionately, this program has the highest estimated unmet Medicaid need of **835** slots or **55** percent. Started in 1991, this program offers an alternative to acute care hospitalization, and is under development where needed.
- Continuing Day Treatment and Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitative Treatment Programs 80 percent and **75** percent of the Medicaid need has been met, respectively, in these programs. The estimated unmet Medicaid need **(2,475** slots needed for continuing day treatment and **375** slots needed for intensive psychiatric rehabilitative **training**) is expected to be satisfied **as** pipeline and converting programs become licensed under OMH **Part 587** regulations.

Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities

• The **OMRDD** provides **services** to approximately **93,000** clients; **60,000** are on Medicaid, of which 18,000 are targeted for managed care enrollment. In addition to the **93,000** people the system serves there are another estimated 9,000 people needing OMRDD services but **receiving** none. It is estimated that **3,800** of the 9,000 people needing services would qualify for Medicaid managed care bringing the total Medicaid eligibles to be enrolled in managed care to 21,800. Sixty percent of this unmet need is located in the New York City area.

Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) Health Care System

- The VA system is a potential source for increasing the service delivery capacity for Medicaid managed care. In New York State, 12 VA Medical Centers provide a comprehensive range of services, including primary care, substance abuse and alcohol abuse treatment, services for persons with spinal cord injury, prosthetic devices and services, hospice and respite services, and services for persons with HIV/AIDS. The twelve VA Medical Centers (VAMCs) are spread across rural and inner city locations (three in New York City alone) and have a total capacity of 4,784 beds. All VAMCs operate outpatient programs, and the system includes seven additional satellite centers in rural and urban areas throughout the State.
- As major medical centers offering comprehensive inpatient and outpatient services, VAMCs are equipped to function as managed care organizations serving the Medicaid population. The directors of all twelve VAMCs in the State have expressed interest in becoming sources of managed care for veterans who are Medicaideligible. This includes provision of managed care for dependents, where service capacity and subcontracting arrangements would permit. The directors of several of the centers have also expressed interest in providing managed care through sharing agreements with HMOs and other managed care organizations. We will continue discussions with the directors of the VAMCs to develop a formal agreement for VA participation in the Medicaid managed care program, an agreement which will include

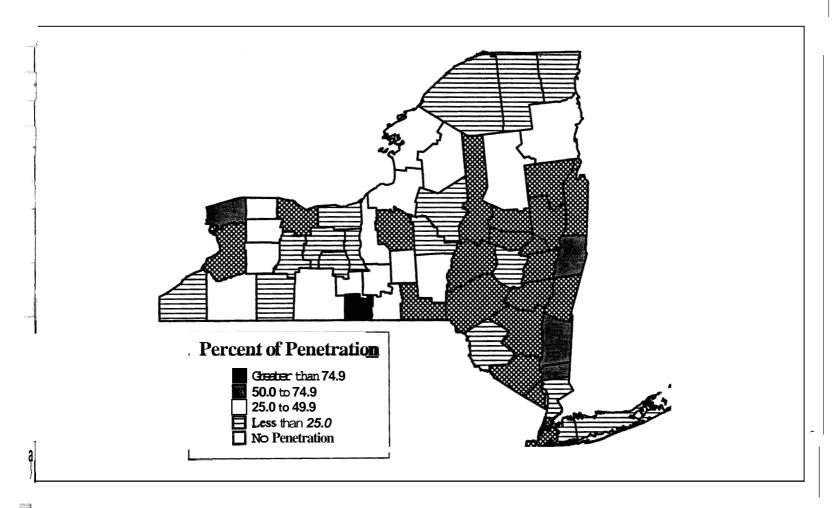
appropriate remuneration to the VAMCs for their managed care service.

The participation of the VAMCs in Medicaid managed care would further enrich the primary and specialty care services available to Medicaid populations. The VA system would offer primary care at 19 sites and locations throughout the state, and would make available the services of some 100 primary care physicians statewide. In addition, many of the estimated 100,000 Medicaideligible veterans in New York State have special health needs, such as alcohol, substance abuse and mental illness problems, and would feel more comfortable seeking care from the VA. Veterans may also constitute as much as 30 percent of the homeless, a population which is likely to have multiple health needs and which generally has not been reached by HMOs and other providers. The VA system's resources could also be a particularly valuable source of services for Medicaid clients whose needs for special therapies, rehabilitation and assistive devices could not be readily met by most HMOs or other managed care providers.

Maps, Charts and Other Supporting Materials

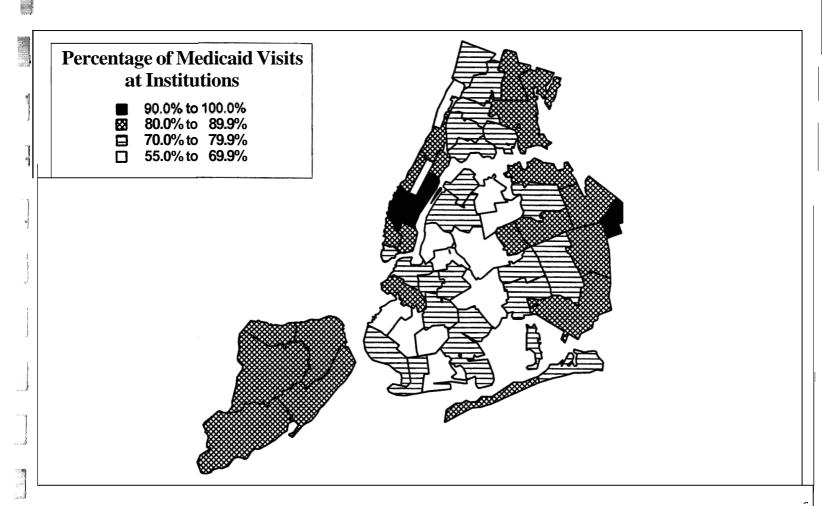
Current Medicaid Managed Care Enrollees as a Percent of Targeted First-Year Medicaid Enrollees (1.8 Million)

New York State, February 1995



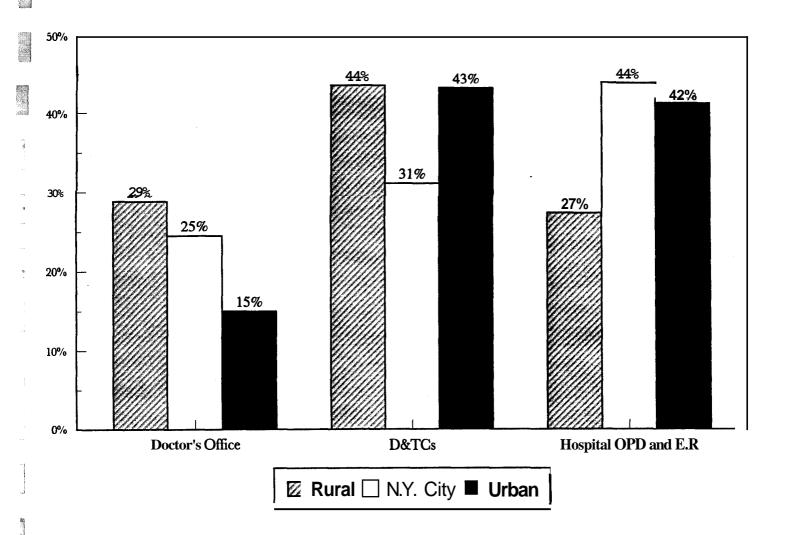
• Of the 1.8 million Medicaid eligibles targeted for enrollment in managed care by July 1996, 26 percent currently are enrolled in managed care. However, counties vary greatly in enrollment patterns, with 16 counties (all of them nural) having no Medicaid eligibles enrolled in managed care and 5 counties having exceeded 50 percent of their targeted enrollment. (Although these numbers are based on pre-waiver DSS eligibility methodologies and are subject to revision, it is expected that the revised methodology will yield numbers leading to similar conclusions).

Percentage of Medicaid Visits at Hospital Based OPDs and D&TCs by New York City Neighborhoods of Residence



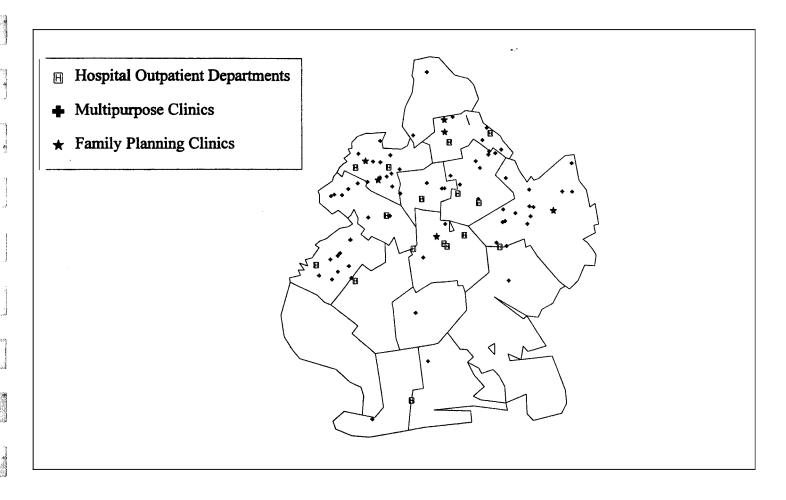
- One of the most important ways to achieve sufficient capacity is to make sure institutional providers enter into contracts with one or more managed care organizations that serve the Medicaid population (HMOs/PHSPs). In the five boroughs of New York City, 75% of the Medicaid FFS visits are provided in institutional settings. It is highly probable that these institutions will want to continue to serve their Medicaid populations, so they will contract with an HMO/PHSP. This will provide capacity for a significant number of the Medicaid managed care population. The capacity question then becomes enrolling sufficient primary care doctors into HMOs/PHSPs to service the residual Medicaid population.
- Although 75% of the Medicaid FFS visits occurred in institutions, this does not signify that enough capacity exists to treat all of the population in New York City. In fact, 20 of the 58 NYC neighborhoods shown on the map are below the service delivery network requirement of 53 primary care physicians per 100,000 population, and therefore have an insufficient number of doctors.
- Institutional visits include **32** million psychiatric outpatient visits, as well as **1** million methadone maintenance treatment program visits. There is very little reported usage of these services at physician offices. Total visits in New York City are **13** million.

Medicaid Fee For Service Visit Setting



One of the most important ways to achieve sufficient capacity is to make sure institutional providers, i.e. hospitals and diagnostic and treatment centers (D&TCs), enter into contracts with one or more managed care organizations that serve the Medicaid population, either an **HMO** or a **PHSP**. In the five boroughs of New York City **75%** of the Medicaid fee for service (**FFS**) visits are provided in institutional settings. In rural counties, (populations of less than 200,000), over **70%** of the Medicaid FFS visits are provided in institutional settings. If we assume these institutions will want to continue to serve their Medicaid populations, then they will contract with a **HMO** or **PHSP** or become one in their own right. This will provide capacity for a significant number of the Medicaid managed **care** population. The capacity issue then becomes enrolling sufficient primary care doctors in **HMOs** or **PHSPs to** serve the residual Medicaid population.

Brooklyn, February 1995



• Primary care facilities provide services in 14 of the 15 Health Systems Agency neighborhoods in Brooklyn.

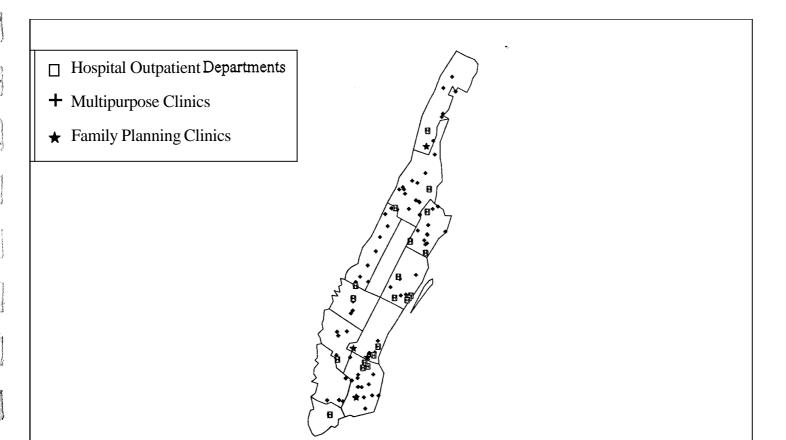
Bronx, February 1995

- ☐ Hospital Outpatient Departments
- + Multipurpose Clinics
- **★** Family Planning Clinics



 Primary care facilities provide services in 7 of the 9 Health Systems Agency neighborhoods in the Bronx.

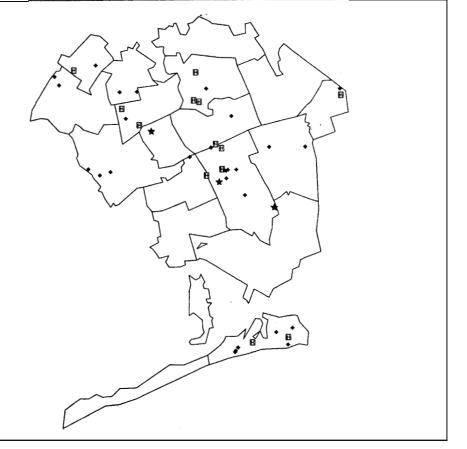
Manhattan, February 1995



 Primary care facilities provide services in all 11 Health Systems Agency neighborhoods in Manhattan.

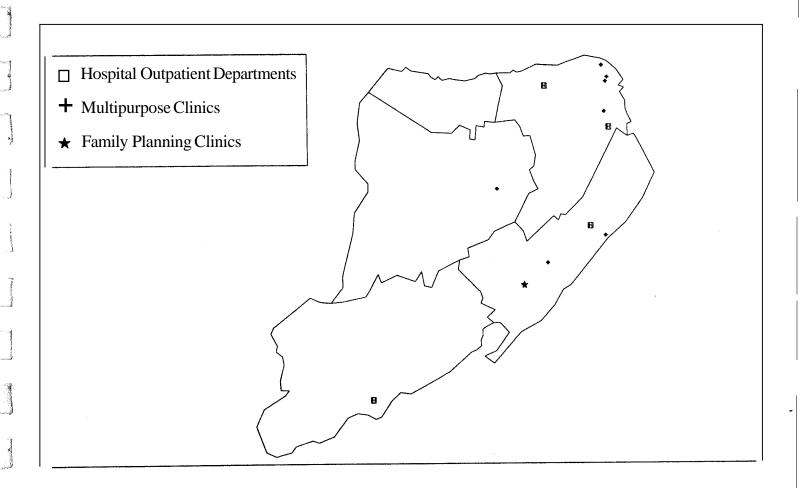
Queens, February 1995

- ☐ Hospital Outpatient Departments
- Multipurpose Clinics
- **★** Family Planning Clinics



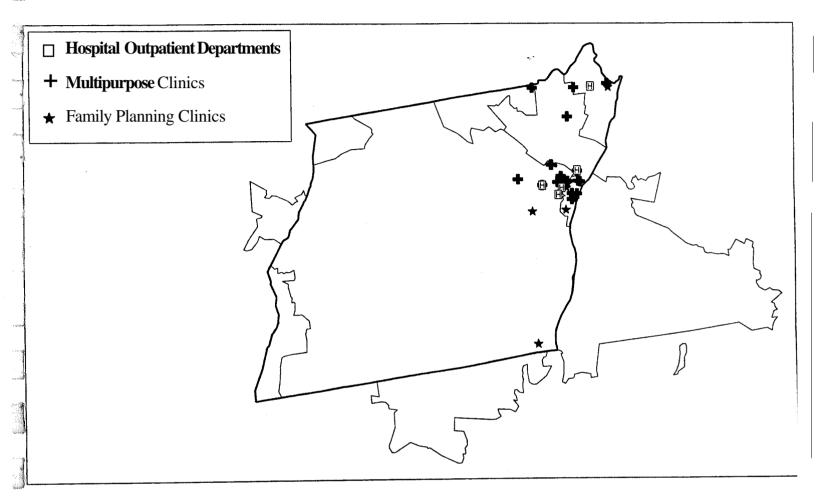
 Primary care facilities provide service in 13 of 18 Health Systems Agency neighborhoods in Queens.

Richmond, February 1995



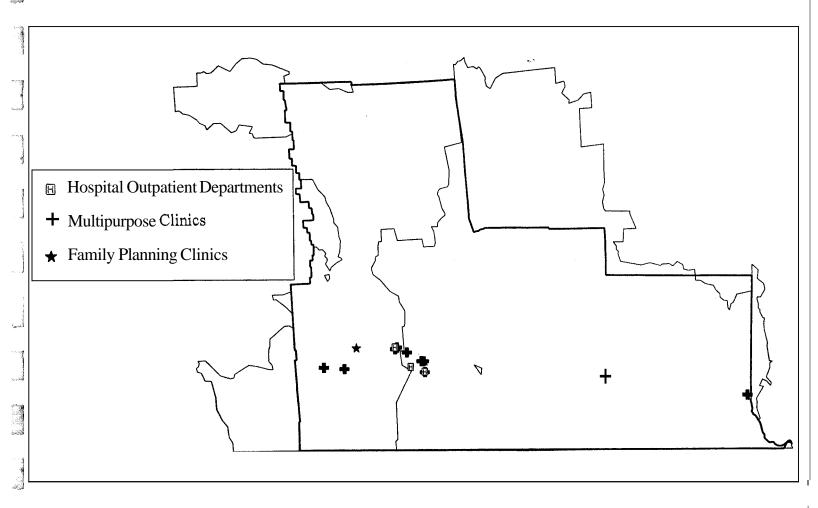
• Primary care facilities provide services in 4 of 5 Health Systems Agency neighborhoods in Richmond.

Albany County, February 1995



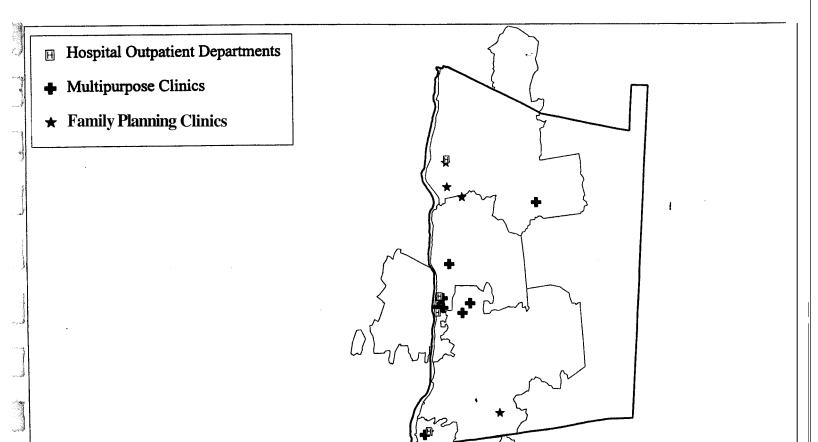
 Primary care facilities provide services in all 3 of the Hospital Market Areas in Albany County.

Broome County, February 1995



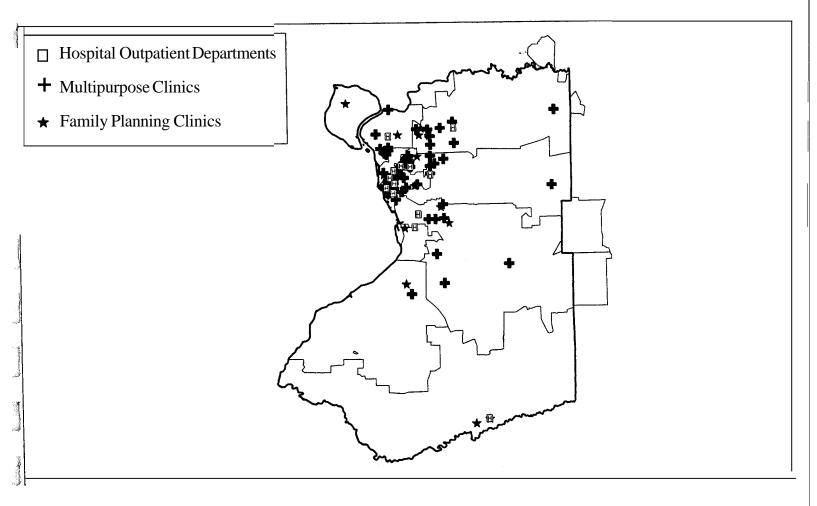
 Primary care facilities provide services in both of the Hospital Market Areas in Broome County.

Dutchess County, February 1995



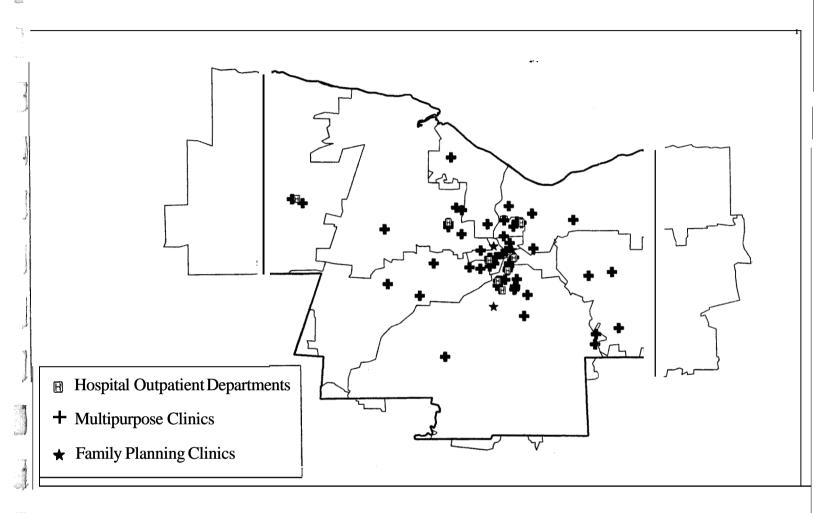
• Primary care facilities provide services in all 4 of the Hospital Market Areas in Dutchess County.

Erie County, February 1995



 Primary care facilities provide services in all 10 of the Hospital Market Areas in Erie County.

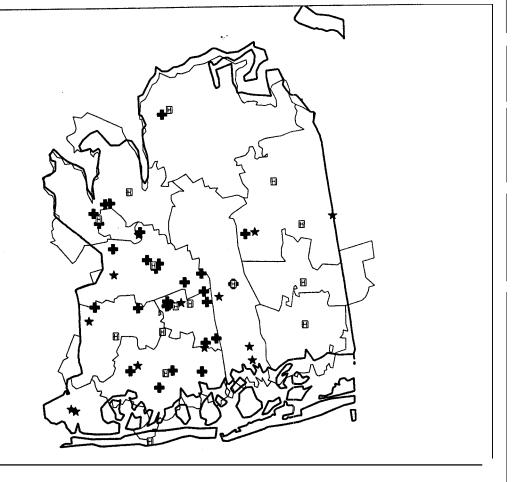
Monroe County, February 1995



 Primary care facilities provide services in all 11 of the Hospital Market Areas in Monroe County.

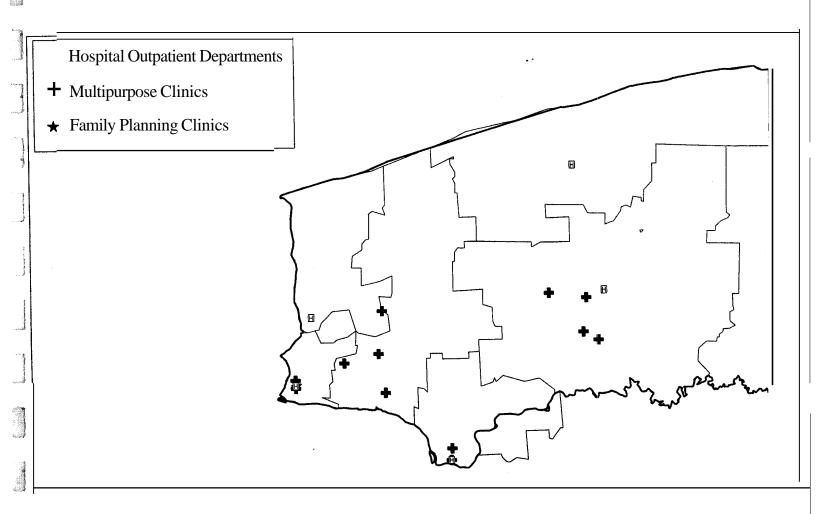
Nassau County, February 1995

- ♣ Multipurpose Clinics
- ★ Family Planning Clinics



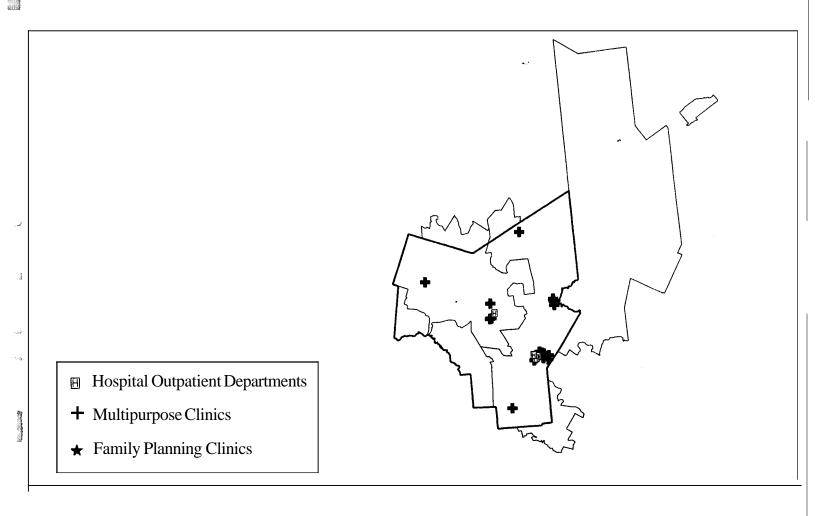
 Primary care facilities provide services in all 11 of the Hospital Market Areas in Nassau County.

Niagara County, February 1995



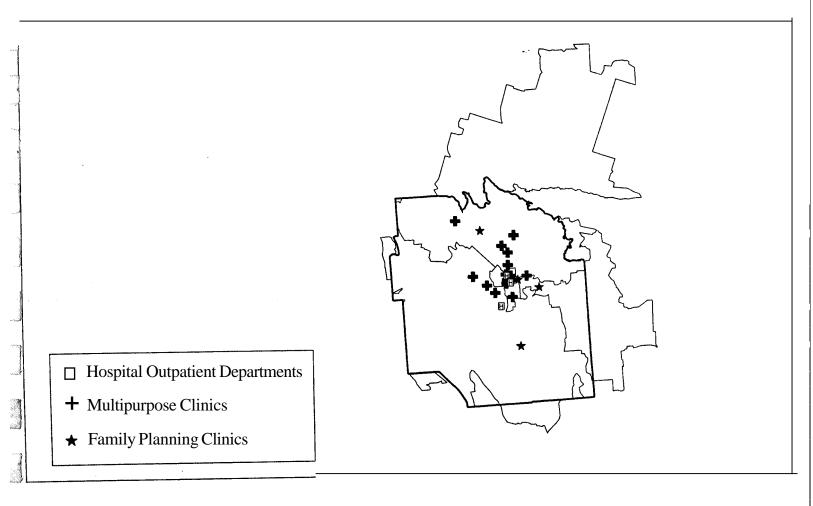
• Primary care facilities provide services in all 6 of the Hospital Market Areas in Niagara County.

Oneida County, February 1995



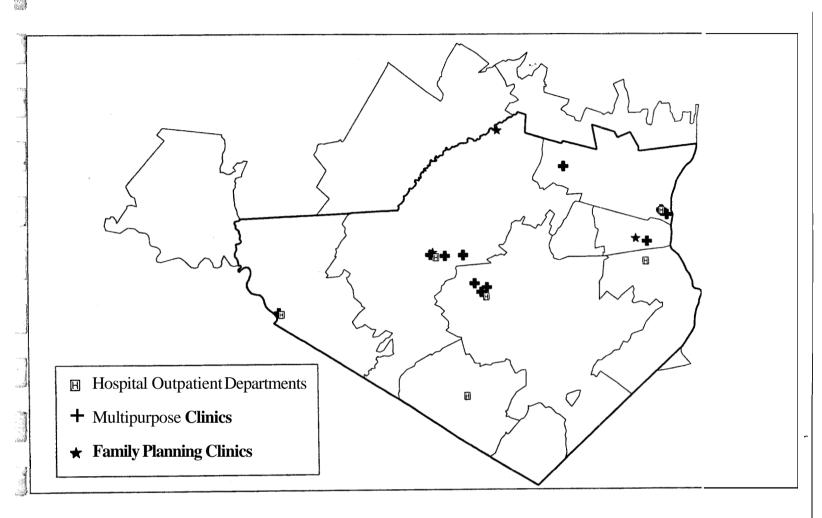
• Primary care facilities provide services in both of the Hospital Market Areas in Oneida County.

Onondaga County, February 1995



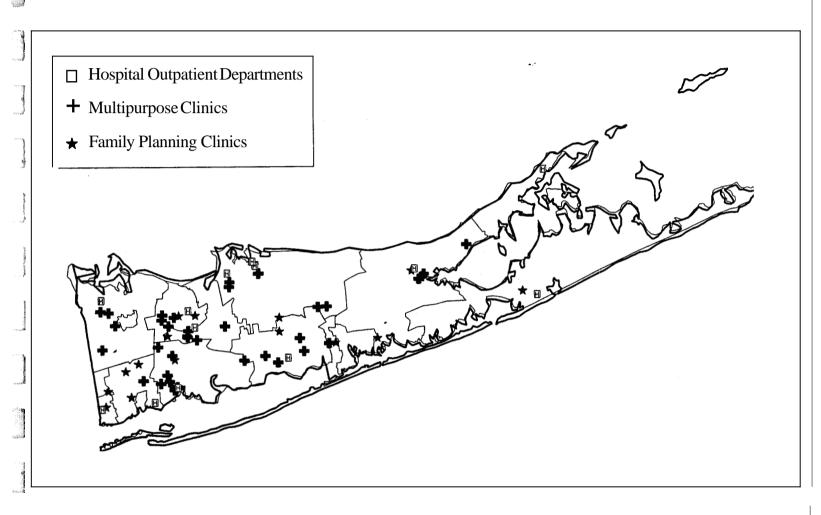
 Primary care facilities provide services in all 4 of the Hospital Market Areas in Onondaga County.

Orange County, February 1995



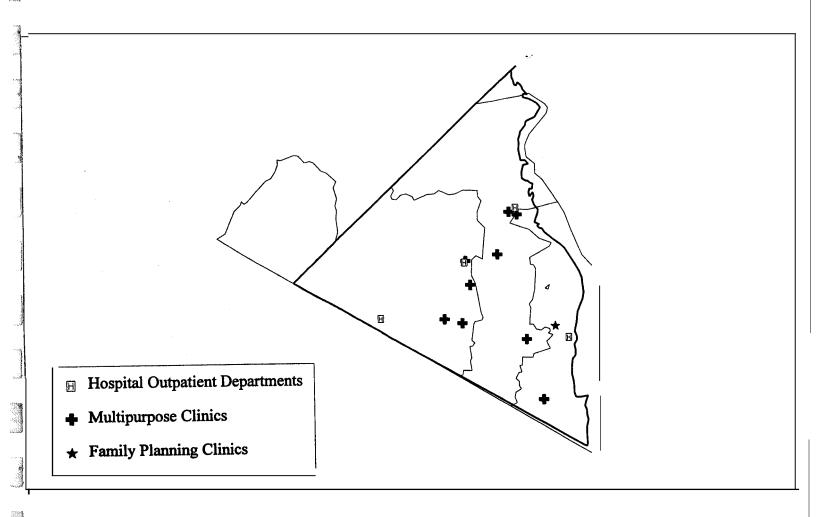
• Primary care facilities provide services in all 6 of the Hospital Market Areas in Orange County.

Suffolk County, February 1995



 Primary care facilities provide services in all 11 of the Hospital Market Areas in Suffolk County.

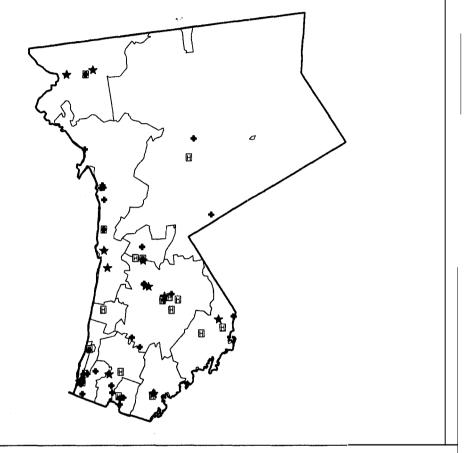
Rockland County, February 1995



 Primary care facilities provide services in all 3 of the Hospital Market Areas in Rockland County.

Westchester County, February 1995

- ☐ Hospital Outpatient Departments
- + Multipurpose Clinics
- ★ Family Planning Clinics



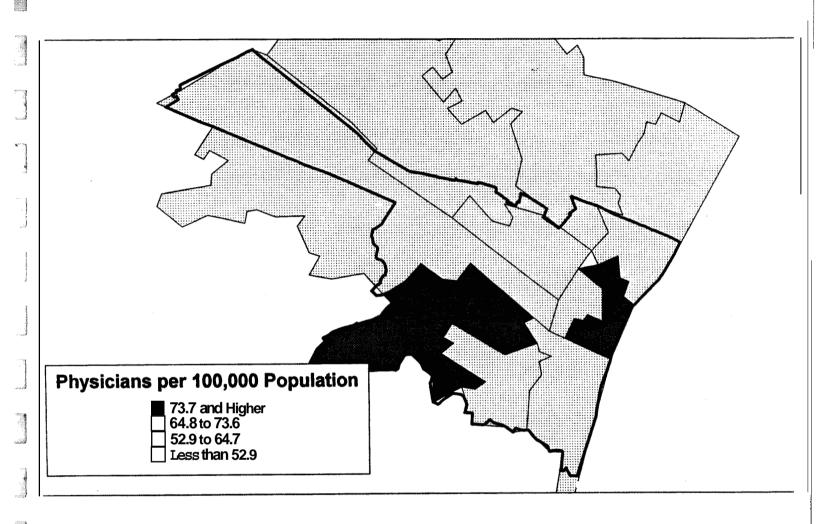
• Primary care facilities provide services in all 11 of the Hospital Market Areas in Westchester County.

MA Eligibles Targeted for Managed Care, New York State, 1995-8 In Counties Where Physician Capacity is Adequate

	Adequate MD Capacity	Statewide	Percent of Statewide
Currently Enrolled	466,772	494,503	94%
Total Enrolled by 7/96	1,665,665	1,804,014	92%
Total Enrolled after 7/96	2,379,446	2,651,049	90%

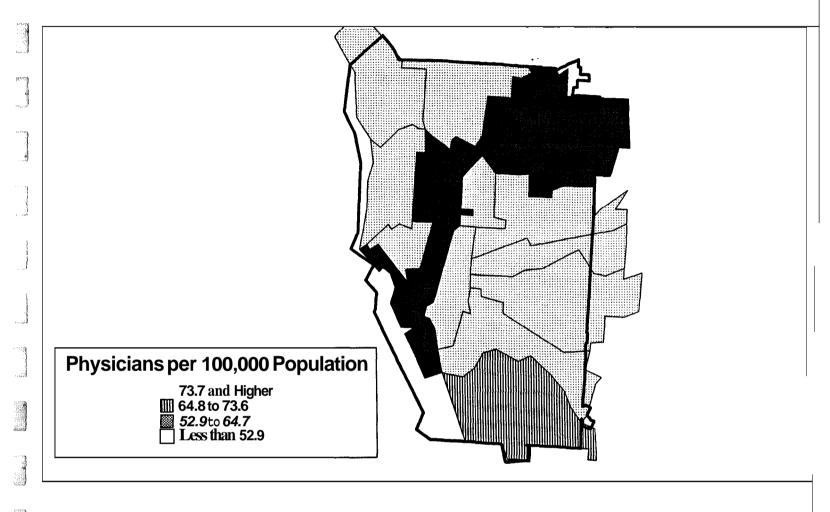
Of the nearly **495,000** already enrolled in Medicaid managed care programs, **94** percent, **a** about **470,000**, live in counties with adequate primary **care** capacity (i.e., more than about **53** primary care physicians per 100,000). **a** the **1.8** million to be enrolled by July **1996**, about **92** percent, **a 1.7** million, live in counties with adequate primary care capacity.

City of Albany, February 1995



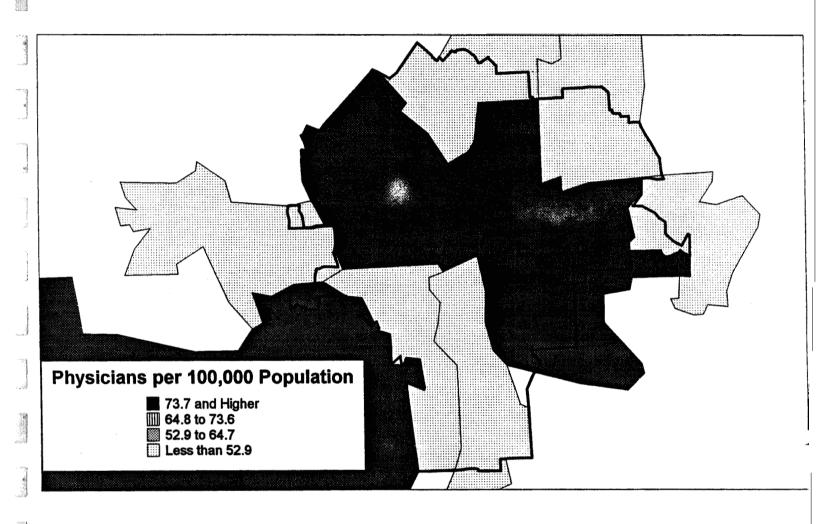
o The number of primary care physicians in Albany Courty per 100,000 persons is 84.2 which exceeds the New York State managed care service delivery network requirement range of 52.9 to 64.7 per 100,000.

City of Buffalo, February 1995



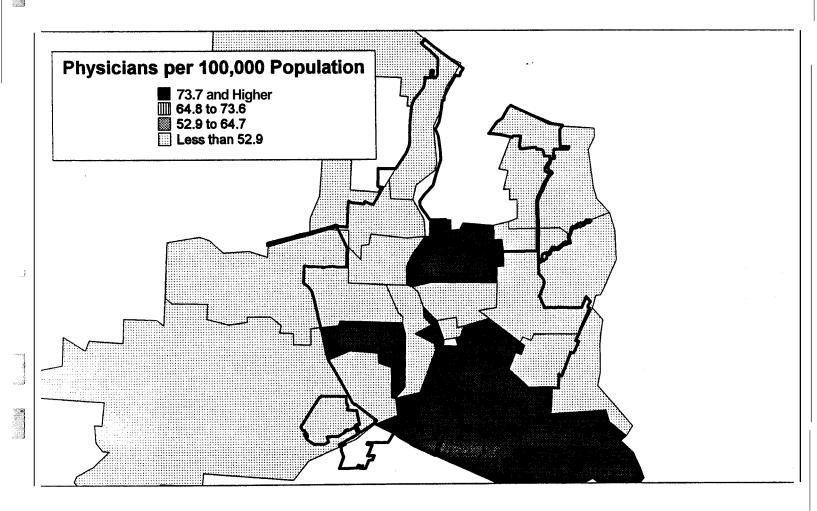
o The number of primary care physicians in Erie Country per 100,000 persons is 63.6 which falls within the New York managed care service delivery network requirement range of 52.9 to 64.7 per 100,000.

City of Syracuse, February 1995



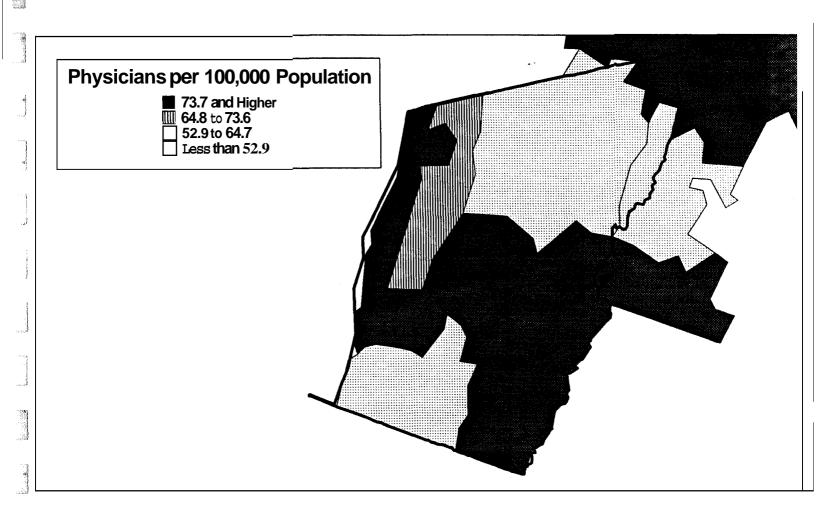
o The number of primary care physicians in Onondaga Curty per 100,000 persons is 68.1 which exceeds the New York State managed care service delivery network requirement range of 52.9 to 64.7 per 100,000.

City of Rochester, February 1995

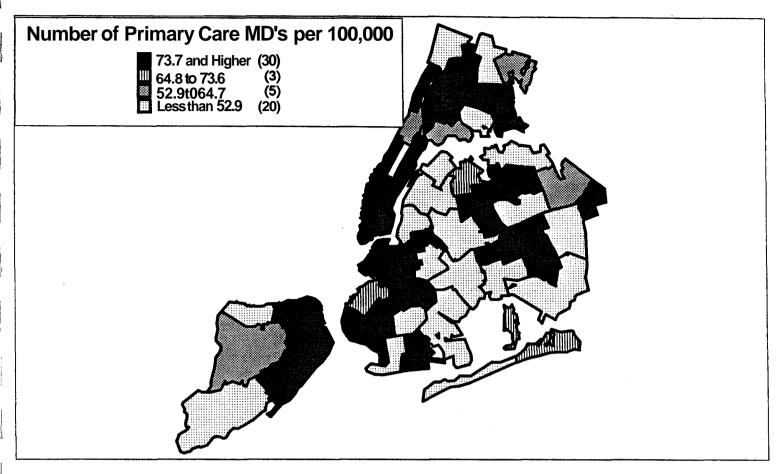


o The number of primary care physicians in Monroe County per 100,000 persons is 75.2 which exceeds the New York State managed care service delivery network requirement range of 52.9 to 64.7 per 100,000.

City of Yonkers, February 1995

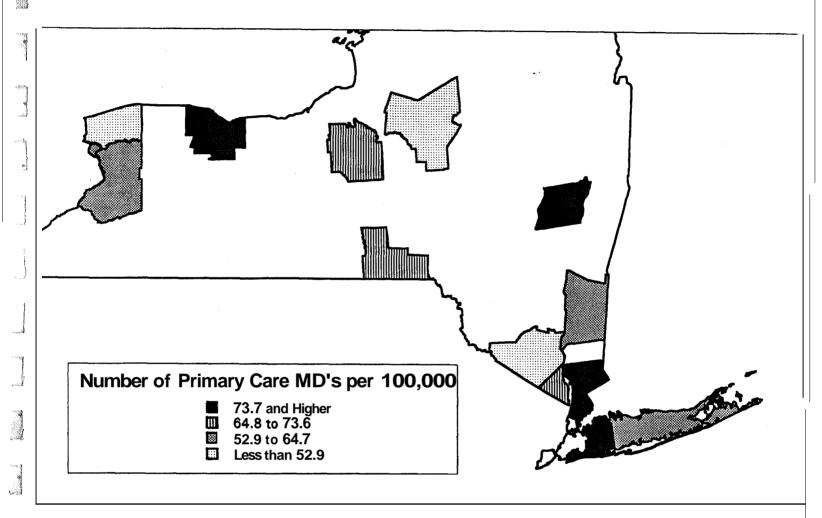


Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population by Health System Agency Neighborhood New York City, February 1995



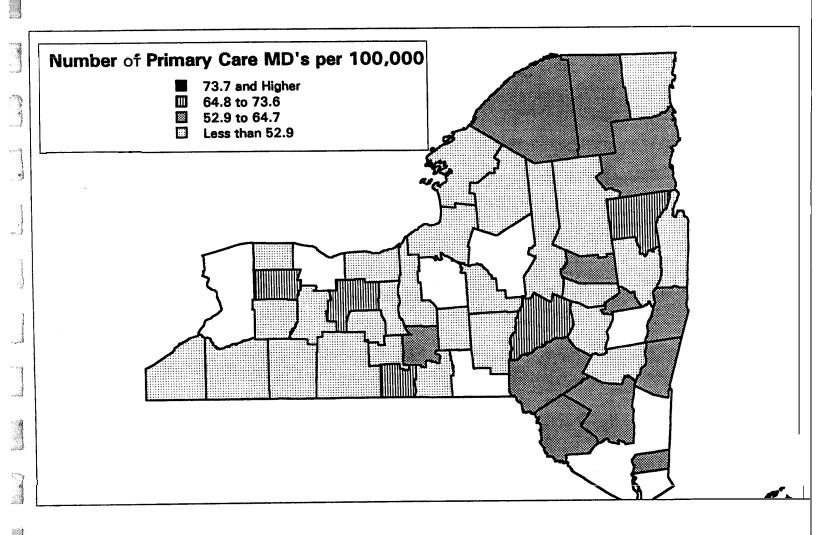
- o The New York State managed care service delivery network requirement range of **52.9** to **64.7** primary care physicians per 100,000 persons is exceeded in each of the five boroughs of New York City **as** follows:
 - o New York 140.5/100,000
 - o Bronx 84.0/100,000
 - o Kings 71.6/100,000
 - o Queens 64.7/100,000
 - o Richmond 73.8/100,000
- Of the 58 neighborhoods in New York City, 38 or 66% have a physician to population ratio which meets or exceeds the New York State managed care service delivery network requirement range.
- All of the neighborhoods that are below the managed care service delivery network requirement range are adjacent to neighborhoods which meet or exceed the range.

Number of Primary Care MD's per 100,000 by Upstate Urban Counties



o Of the 13 non-New York City urban counties, 10 meet the minimum service delivery network requirement.

Number of Primary Care MD's per 100,000 by Upstate Rural Counties



o Of the 44 rural counties, 17 meet the minimum service delivery network requirement.

Number of Mon-Physician Practitioners By County and By Profession

	Nurse Practitioner	Physician Assistant	County Total
ALBANY	65	103	168
ALLEGANY	11	6	17
BRONX	85	162	247
BROOME CATTARAUGUS	72 7	23 5	95 12
CAYUGA	30	10	40
CHAUTAUQUA	14	8	22
CHEMUNG	29	8	37
Chenango Clinton	13 19	9 11	22 30
COLUMBIA CORTLAND	12 17	19 11	31 28
DELAWARE	6	11	17
DUTCHESS	50	41	91
ERIE	342	78	420
ESSEX	5	21	26
FRANKLIN	3 7	13 4	10
FULTON GENESEE	20^{\prime}	11	11 31
GREENE	6	6	12
HAMILTON	0	2	2
HERKIMER	9	11	$2\overline{0}$
JEFFERSON	33	29	62
KINGS	131	301	432
LEWIS	1	2	3
LIVINGSTON MADISON	16 28	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 22 \end{array}$	26 50
MONROE	388	174	562
MONTGOMERY	8	7	15
NASSAU	186	27 1	457
NEW YORK	261	192	453
NIAGARA	36	8	44
OUEIDA ONONDAGA	106 328	26 66	132 394
ONTARIO	326 35	21	56
ORANGE	47	$\overline{20}$	67
ORLEANS	4	3	7
OSWEGO	42	7	49
OTSEGO	22	30	52 30
PUTNAM	21		
QUEENS	112 25	286 37	398 62
RENSSELAER RICHMOND	36	107	143
ROCKLAND	50 52	23	75
ST. LAWRENCE	40	21	61
SARATOGA	35	60	95
SCHENECTADY	33	58	91
SCHOHARIE	6	8 4	14 6
schuyler Seneca	2 1	10	11
STEUBEN	20	18	38
SUFFOLK	438	264	702
SULLIVAN	9	7	16
TIOGA	17	4	21
TOMPKINS	40	17 33	57 57
ULSTER WARREN	24 9	33 26	35
Warren Washington	5	10	15
WAYNE	25	17	42
WESTCHESTER	215	143	358
MAOWING	9	6	15
YATES	11	1	12
STATE TOTAL	3679	2931	6610

NEW YORK STATE RURAL HEALTH NETWORK PROGRAM A STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENT MANAGED CARE IN RURAL NEW YORK

The federal section 1115 waiver for increasing Medicaid enrollments in managed care creates a significant challenge for most rural areas. Based on the waiver concept paper, 12 of New **York's 44** rural counties may meet the criteria for exemptions from enrolling their Medicaid eligibles in fully capitated managed care plans and an additional thirteen others have primary care physician to population ratios of less than **45** per 100,000 (e.g. significantly lower than the New York State-specified Medicaid managed care service delivery network requirement range of **53** to 65) (see attached table).

The State's strategy to increase enrollment levels in Medicaid managed care in rural areas will be to facilitate the efforts of counties to identify local providers and managed care plans in which medicaid recipients can be enrolled. "his facilitation will be accomplished by helping to convene appropriate state and local interest groups that individually or in collaboration have the capacity to develop or participate in managed care plans. Facilitation will also be provided through direct technical assistance by helping complete risk analyses, initiating start-up and setting up needed monitoring and information systems. To the extent possible, the strategy will give priority to the development of managed care capacities through locally organized networks to enable maximum maintenance of local direction (governance) and operation of rural health care delivery systems. The strategy will be completed within a two year period and will result in 32 counties achieving targeted enrollment levels through fully capitated managed care programs and 12 counties achieving targeted enrollments through partial capitation or physician case management approaches. During the first year under the 1115 waiver the State's efforts will be targeted on 32 rural counties 23 of which are participating in the 17 networks funded under the Department of Health's Rural Health Network Development **Program.** The second year will expand efforts into the remaining 12 smaller rural counties.

The strategy will build on the current efforts of the Department of Health and its Rural Health Council to respond to the challenges facing rural communities and providers. The Department and Council are pursuing a multi-faceted agenda to promote the formation and operation of rural health networks. One aspect of this agenda is to foster the development of finance and reimbursement approaches that will better support the operation of integrated health care delivery systems that have a capacity to participate in managed care systems. As a starting point for implementing a rural Medicaid managed care enrollment strategy, the **Rural** Health Council, at its **February** 9, 1995 meeting, formally endorsed this direction and conveyed their interest in playing a role to achieve greater levels of managed care in rural areas to Commissioner DeBuono.

The first step of the strategy will be to modify the overall goals of the Department's Rural Health Network Development Program to include a specific focus on the development of Medicaid managed care capacities. This new priority will be communicated to all current contractors under the network program at the time of submission of the 1115 waiver and all future contracts will require that the networks place greater emphasis on increasing Medicaid

managed care capacities within their service areas. All current contracts will be up for renewal by October 1, 1995.

The Department of Health, through its Office of Rural Health, and in conjunction with the Rural Health Council will seek the voluntary participation of managed care plans, provider associations, employers, labor, county governments, networks and other private and public sector interest groups in this effort. The State level component of the strategy will entail convening a series of statewide meetings during April, May and June to enroll interested parties in helping to achieve the Medicaid managed care goals in rural areas. At a minimum this will involve the New York State Medical Society, the Healthcare Association of New York State, the Community Health Care Association of New York State, the New York State Association of County Health Officers, the New York State Business Council, the State HMO Conference, the New York Conference of Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans, and all managed care plans currently serving Medicaid recipients in New York State. Interested groups will be requested to assist in designing a more targeted effort in the 32 selected rural counties of the state during the months of July and August. This will be followed by a series of information sessions co-sponsored by the State and County Departments of Social Services during August and September with the 17 networks (covering 23 of the target counties), as well as the nine other rural counties targeted for increasing enrollment in full capitation managed care plans. These sessions will serve to describe the extent of interest and technical assistance that will be made available to networks and counties to help them develop increased capacities for enrolling Medicaid clients in managed care programs.

The Department of Health's Rural Health Network Development Initiative provides \$1.0 million annually in grant funding to support the planning and implementation of networks. Seventeen grant awards have been made to rural communities and providers in Upstate New York to assist them in their efforts to improve access to a range of quality health care services (see attached map). The grants support activities in twenty-three of New York's rural counties and serve over two million residents (see attached map). The grant recipients are developing and implementing rural health networks that will help rural communities to maintain local health care. Network provider participants vary from network to network, but in general they include hospitals, emergency medical services, primary care providers including community health centers, rural health clinics or federally qualified health centers and local public health agencies. We believe these networks offer a natural venue for the Department as it moves to implement Medicaid Managed Care programs throughout rural New York. These 23 counties have almost 160,000 Medicaid eligibles of which 16,300 (10.2) percent) are enrolled in full capitation managed care plans. The 1115 waiver has targeted enrollment levels in these counties to increase to **78,700** requiring increased enrollment of 62,400.

The local component of the strategy to increase the enrollment of Medicaid clients in managed care will involve two approaches. In the eleven network counties that must enroll their Medicaid population in fully capitated plans, participating providers in the networks will be encouraged to work with the existing or other identified managed care plans to identify

strategies for increasing enrollment levels. This may involve the network entering into an arrangement with one or more managed care plans, if they are sufficiently organized to do so or it may involve some of its participating providers entering into individual agreements with the plans. This approach will also be pursued in the eight other counties that are not involved in the Department's Network Program that must enroll their Medicaid recipients in full capitation plans. The second approach will involve those network counties that may meet the criteria for exemption from the full capitation requirement of the 1115 waiver. To the extent possible, these counties and their participating providers will first be encouraged to work with existing or other identified managed care plans to increase enrollment levels in full capitation plans. However, in those instances where this is not feasible, direct technical assistance will be provided to help the network, if it is sufficiently organized or if not, its individual providers, to enter into partial capitation or physician case management arrangements to increase enrollment levels. The main focus of the technical assistance will be on assessing the level of risk being assumed by the networks and/or their providers and designing capacities to minimize that risk.

Tris strategy will require the development of a state level multi-agency task force that is dedicated to providing direct technical assistance to rural communities and providers. Staff from the Departments of Health, Social Services, Office of Mental Health, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities and Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services will need to be assigned responsibilities for working **as** part of a state technical assistance **team.** In addition, it will require dedicated funding to support the continued development of networks that have the capacity to provide managed care. During year one, the existing Rural Health Network Development **Program** will provide sufficient support for efforts targeted at the first **17** sites. However, since the network program will sunset with NYPHRM V, in year two a dedicated funding source will need to be identified.

Medicaid Managed Care in Rural Counties of New York State

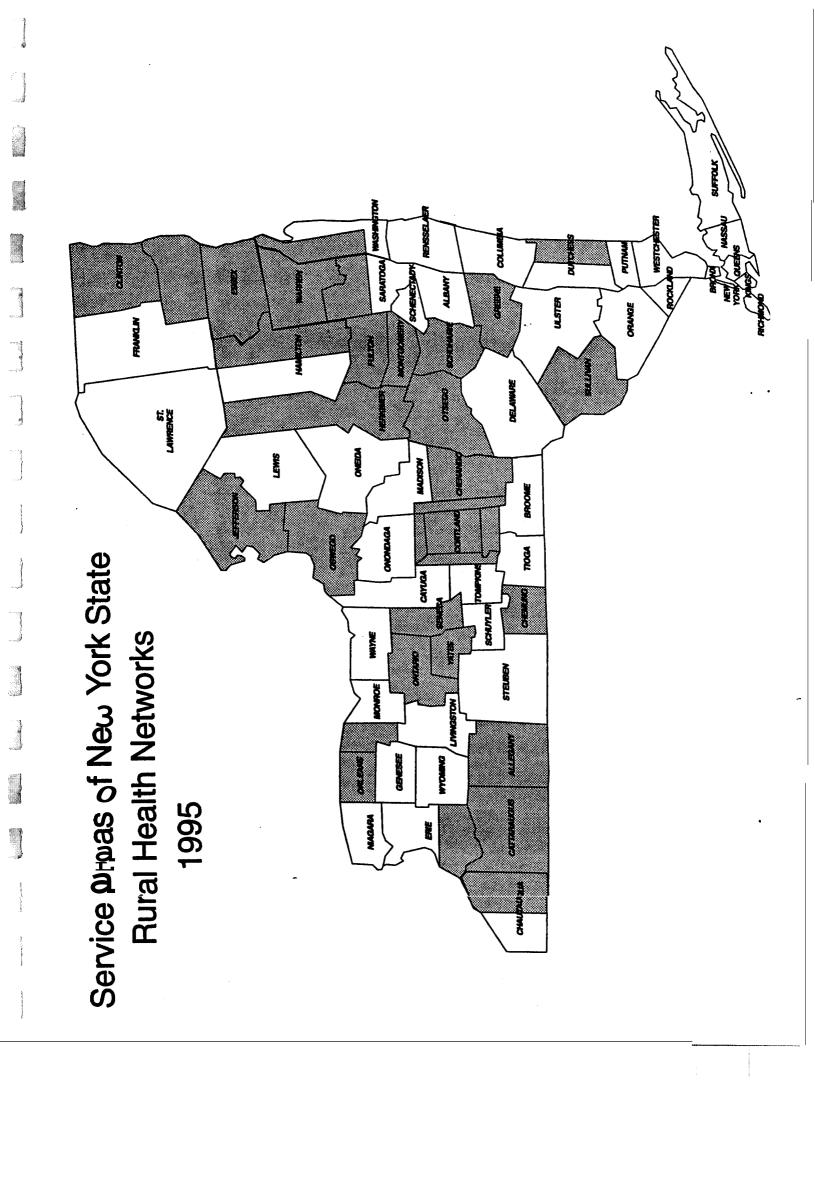
County	Medicald Eligible'	Medicald Enrolled in Managed Care*	Percent Enrolled in Medicaid Managed Care	Percent Total HMO Penetration "	Section 1115 Waiver Target**
Cattauraugus'	10159	0	0.00%	25%	4680
Chautaugua'	20997	940	4.40%	12%	9827
Chenango'	6302	0	0.00%	12%	2902
Clinton	9045	1005	11.11%	15%	4142
Columbia	5774	1367	23.68%	25%	2675
Delaware	5064	932	18.40%	15%	2339
Fulton	6674	861	12.90%	23%	3063
Genesee	4463	23	0.52%	21%	2051
Greene'	4566	1077	23.59%	20%	2120
Hamilton	315	0	0.00%	16%	142
Herkimer	6339	934	14.73%	15%	2910
Livingston'	5276	202	3.83%	52%	2472
Madison'	5122	558	10.89%	12%	2348
Montgomery	5706	759	13.30%	29%	2609
Ontario	6800	714	10.50%	58%	3202
Orieans	4745	0	0.00%	16%	2203
Oswego'	f4362	Ŏ	0.00%	14% .	6704
Otsego Otsego	5036	969	19.24%	25%	2293
Putnam	2269	519	22.87%	19%	1033
Rensselaer	14707	4473	30.41%	57%	6861
St. Lawrence	15398	379	2.46%	3%	7143
Saratoga	9802	1298	13.24%	30%	4471
Schenectady	13362	3109	23.27%	46%	6221
Schoharie'	3107	3109	9.98%	19%	1425
Seneca'	2587	197	7.61 %	29%	1189
Sullivan	8935	796	8.91 %	24%	4099
Ulster	15454	3587	23.21%	30%	7163
	4992	1119	23.21% 22.42%	29%	2270
Warren	4992 5704	1085	19.02%	29% 29%	2648
Washington'		396	5.68%	29% 57%	3252
Wayne'	6969		0.00%	23%	1405
Wyoming'	3067	0			
Yates	2419	159	6.57%	19%	1112
Total	235517	27768	11.79%		108974

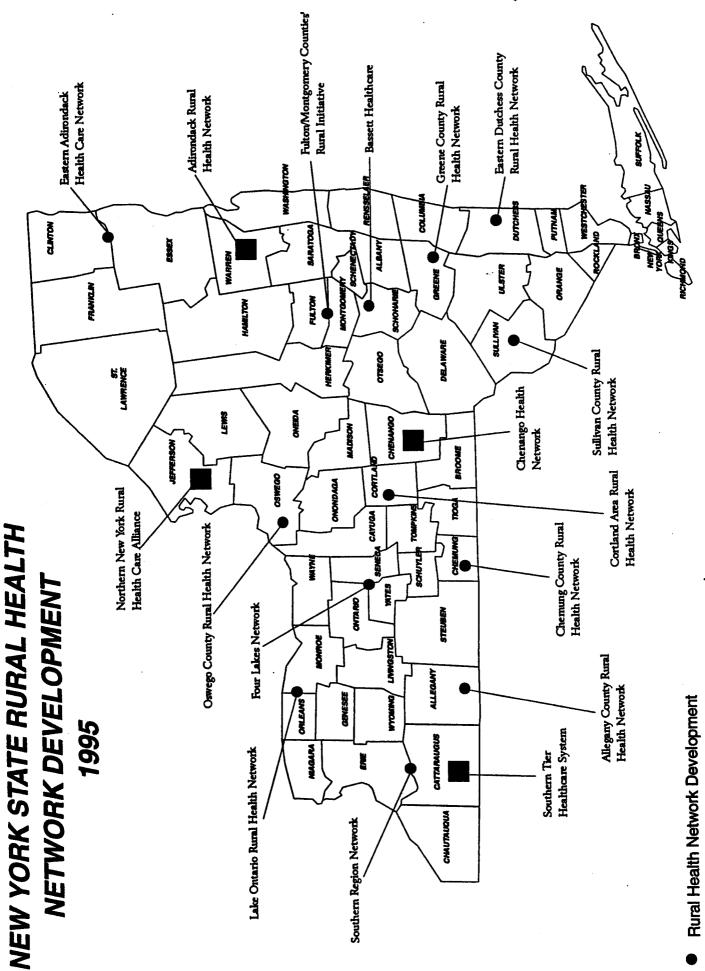
'Counties with less than 45 physicians per 100,000 population

Counties Where	Partial Capita	tion or Fee For Service	e May Be Allowed		
County	Medicaid	MedicaidEnrolled	Percent Enrolled	Percent Total	Section 111 5
	Eligible'	InManagedCare*	in Medicaid Managed Care	HMO Penetration "	Waiver Target-
Allegany Cayuga Chemung Cortland Essex Franklin Jefferson Lewis Schuyler Steuben Tioga Tompkins	7637 8010 11968 5117 4606 6297 12890 2931 2363 12145 4669 6941	728 0 4548 0 0 457 0 0 0 0	9.53% 0.00% 38.00% 0.00% 0.00% 7.26% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	3% 2% 0% 3% 8% 9% 0% 0% 0% 4% 2%	3579 3684 5554 2367 2137 2914 5999 1341 1098 5645 2177 3211
Total	85574	5733	6.70%		39706
Grand Total	321091	33501	10.43%		148680

counties

03/15/95





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Rural Health Network Development

Central Services Facility Rural Health Network Development

AIDS AND HIV

Medicaid AIDS and HIV Provider Maps, By Region, New York State, 1995.

The following maps display the locations and range of providers certified by the New York State Department of Health's *AIDS* Institute (*AI*) to provide care to persons with HIV/AIDS. Certified providers are those meting the performance standards and using the clinical guidelines developed by the AI. COBRA providers offer community-based case management services.

New York City Health and Hospital Corporation (HHC) hospitals have not yet been certified by the AI. However, they are included on **the** maps **because** they provide a substantial amount of care to those with HIV/AIDS.

Estimates of Number of Persons with AIDS

The number of **AIDS** cases shown for each county is the cumulative total reported over time **to** the **AIDS** Registry. The registry excludes those who are HTV positive but who do not yet have **an** AIDS diagnosis. Registry cases are periodically matched to death certificates in order to differentiate those who are **still** alive **from** those who have died. Those who have died are then removed from the registry. However, the numbers on the maps include persons who have died.

Additionally, the numbers shown on the maps are under-estimated because zip codes with low numbers of cases have been censored. Total cumulative cases shown statewide is **78,500**. About **2,900** cases are excluded from censored zip codes, for a cumulative total of **81,400** cases reported to the **AIDS** Registry as of September **30,1994**.

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

Kingsbridge -Riverdale

2

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Crotona-Tremont

18

Providers -- Services

1. Albert Einstein College of Medicine - B,C,D

Northeast Bronx

- 2. Argus Community, Inc. B
- Bronx Center for Families/Salvation Army B 3. Bronx AIDS Services, Inc. - B
- Citizens Advice Bureau B
- Help/Project Samaritan B
- Morris Heights Health Center B, D
- NARCO Freedom/Hope CM Services B, D œ
- United Bronx Parents Inc. B
- Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center C,D,E

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- Montefiore Medical Center C,D,E
 - Promesa, Inc.- C,D 72
- Tremont Commonwealth Council C,D
- Lincoln Medical/Mental Health Center D,F

Fordham-Bronx Park

- 16. Segundo Ruiz Belvis Drug & Treatment D Morrisania Neighborhood FC Center - D 5.
 - 17. Hunts Point Multi-Services Center D

147191181

Highbridge-Morrisania | 14.

<u>6</u>

- 18. Martin Luther King Jr. Med. Center D
 - St. Barnabus Hospital D
- 20. Urban Health Plan, Inc. D
- North Central Bronx Hospital D,F 21. Bronx Municipal Hospital - D,F
- Soundview Health Center D

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Fordham-Bronx Park	Northeast Bronx	Pelham-Throgs Neck	Crotona-Tremont	Hunts Point-Mott Haven	Highbridge-Morrisania		ı
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A. Home Care Provider
B. COBRA Provider
C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider

Home Care Provider

D. HIV Primary Care Medicaid Provider E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital

F. HHC Hospital

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Hunts Point-Mott Haven				Tissas					
	302	2,117	824	1,946	2,530	1,793	2,839	461	12,812
Cumulative AIDS Cases As of September 30, 1994*	Kingsbridge Riverdale	Fordham-Bronx Park	Northeast Bronx	Pelham-Throgs Neck	Crotona-Tremont	Hunts Point-Mott Haven	Highbridge-Morrisania	Missing	Bronx Total

Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH <u>Prepared by:</u> Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Manhattan

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

Services **Providers**

1. Special Needs CHHA for Persons with AIDS - A 2. AIDS Service Center of Lower Manhattan -

Washington Heights-Inwood

- 3. Dennelisse Corporation B
- 4. Community Family Planning Council B, D
 - Gaymen's Health Crisis B
 - Greenwich House B, C, D
 - 7. Housing Works, Inc. B
- 8. Upper Manhattan Task Force on AIDS B
 - Village Center for Care B
- 10. Women's Prison Association B
- Beth Israel Medical Center C,D,E
 - Daytop Village C,D
- 13. Lower Eastside Service Center C,D
- Reality House C,D 14.
- St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital C,D,E <u>κ</u>
 - Betance's Health Unit D
- Gouverneur D+TC D
- Cabrini Medical Center D,E
- Institute/Urban Family Health D <u>.</u>
 - Bellevue Hospital Center D, F 20.
 - **NENA Comprehensive D**
- St. Vincent's Hospital D,E Odyssey House - D ង់ ឌ
- St. Clare's Hosp. & Med. Cent D,E 24.
 - NY Hospital D,E 25.

Lenox Hill Hospital - D,E

26.

- Covenant House D
- William F. Ryan CHC D Phoenix House - D 28.

23

- Sydenham Neighborhood D Metropolitan Hospital - D,F 30.
- Mount Sinai Hospital D,E Council's Ambulatory - D 33. 34.
 - 35. Washington Heights D
- 36. Presbyterian Hospital D, E
 - 37. East Harlem Council D
- 38. North General Hospital D,E

D,F D F oital · F	Central Harlem- Morningside Heights 30	Upper West Side 28 2 24 15 3 3	Chelsee-Clinton 9	_/		wich Village-		13		20 / 20	Lower Manhattan		
al Center - I Hospital - I I Hospital -	d Provider	Parider 22		1,435	990,4	4,416	2,154	2,367	3,410	278	3,395	2,653	1,834
39. Harlem Hospital Center - D,F 40. NY Downtown Hospital - D 41. Coler Memorial Hospital - F 42. Goldwater Memorial Hospital - F	KEY Home Care Provider COBRA Provider HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider	2. S. C.	Cumulative AIDS Cases As of September 30, 1994*	Washington Heights - Inwood	Upper West Side	Chelsea - Clinton	Gramercy Park - Murray Hill	Greenwich Village-Soho	Union Square - Lower East Side	Lower Manhattan	Central Harlem - Morningside Heights	East Harlem	Missing
S-A -B	€ 60 €	் தேயி ம	57	ž			6		5		3		

26 Upper East Side

27

Gramercy Park-Murray Hill

25 41 42

East Harlem

31

39

34

36

Union Square-Lower East Side

16

21

HIV-Enhanced Fee for Physicians # of Physicians Participating Manhattan Total

Manhattan Total

* Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Canarsie-Fiatlands r) Greenpoint-Williamsburg œ **AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers** Coney Island-Sheepshead Bay G ব Brooklyn Bensonhurst-Bay Ridge Downtown-Heights-Slope Sunset Park 18 **Cumulative AIDS Cases** As of September 30, 1994* Cumberland Neighborhood Family Care C D Bedford Stuyvesant Family Health Center - D Addiction Research & Treatment Corp - C,D 21. Lutheran Medical Center/Sunset Park - D,E Woodhull Medical/Mental Hospital - D,E,F Services Heartshare Human Services of NY - B Discipleship Outreach Ministries - B **Brownsville Multi-Service FHC - B,D** University Hospital (Brooklyn) - D,E Wyckoff Heights Medical Center - D 18. Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn - D Brooklyn Plaza Medical Center - D 22. South Brooklyn Health Center - D 23. Wyckoff Heights Medical Center - I Interfaith Medical Center - C,D,E Patrick Daley Health Center - B **Brooklyn AIDS Task Force - B** Coney Island Hospital - C,D,F East New York Diagnosis - D 14. Lyndon Baines Johnson - D 11. Kings County Hospital - D,F 17. Brookdale Hospital - D,E 10. Long Island College - D Miracle Makers - B **Providers** 42 13. 15. 16. œ

East New York

16

1,482 2,252 2,585 1,900 1,518 588 283 865 485 **4**04 Bedford/Stuyvesent-Crown Heights Coney Island-Sheepsheed Bay Greenpoint-Williamsburg Downtown-Heights-Slope Bensonhurst-Bayridge **East Flatbush-Flatbush** Canarsie-Flatlands Borough Park East New York Sunset Park **Brooklyn Total** Missing

A. Home Care Provider
B. COBRA Provider
C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider
D. HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider

E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital

HHC Hospital

HIV-Enhanced Fee for Physicians # of Physicians Participating

Brooklyn Total

Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995 Prepared by:

* Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH

Queens

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

Providers -- Services

Bayside-Little Neck

Flushing-Clearview

Long Island City-Astoria

- St. Mary's Hospital for Children A
- 2. AIDS Center of Queens County B
 - 3. Hispanic AIDS Forum B
- Bridge Plaza Treatment & Rehabilitation Services C
 - 5. Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn & Queens C,D
 - 6. Jamaica Community Adolescent Program C

က

West Queens

- St. John's Episcopal Hospital C
- Samaritan Village Inc. C,D œ
- Flushing Hospital Medical Center D oi
- 10. NY Hospital Medical Center of Queens D, ≤

Southeast Queens

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Southwest Queens

13

Ridgewood-Forest Hills

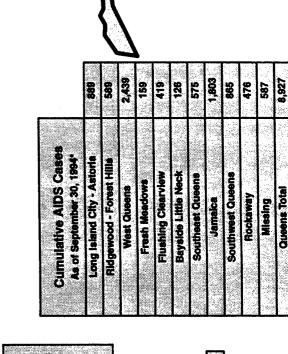
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- Aurora Concept Incorp. D
 Elmhurst Hospital Center D,F
 Jamaica Hospital Medical Center D
 Queens Hospital Center D,F
 J-CAP Queens Village D

A. Home Care Provider
B. COBRA Provider
C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider
D. HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider
E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital
F. HHC Hospital

Home Care Provider



HIV-Enhanced Fee for Physicians # of Physicians Participating

Queens Total

Rockaway

Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Staten Island

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

Services 1 **Providers**

- 1. VNA Homecare of Staten Island, Inc. A
 - 2. Richmond Home Need Services B
 - 3. Staten Island AIDS Task Force B
- 4. Staten Island University Hospital C, D
- 5. St. Vincent's Medical Center of Richmond D, E
 - 6. Bayley Seton Hospital D, E (Pending)

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	Section 1
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	28
	Care Provider
	A. Home Care

- B. COBRA Provider
 C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider
 D. HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider
 E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital

·	Stapleton - St. George	9	a	
Port Richmond	The state of the s			South Beach - Tottenville
Port R		prook		
		Willowbrook	4	

Enhanced Fee for of Physicians Par Saten Island 1	
02 42 12 387	

335 566

South Beach-Tottenville

Port Richmond

Stapleton-St. George

Willowbrook Missing

Staten Island Total

Cumulative AIDS Cases As of September 30, 1994* Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH

Prepared by: Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Western New York Region

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

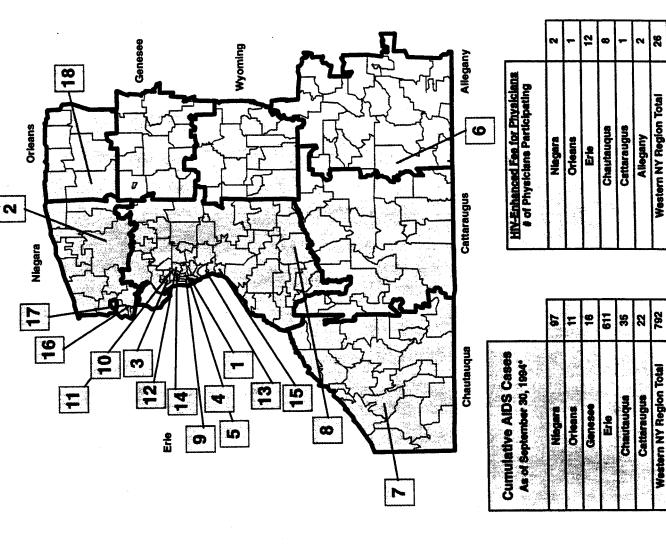
-- Services **Providers**

- 1. 24 Rhode Island A
- 2. Niagara Department of Health A, B
- Schofield Residence A
- AIDS Community Services of Western New York B
 - Buffalo Columbus Hospital C, D
 - Cuba Memorial Hospital D
- 7. Chautauqua County Health Department D
 - 8. Bertrand Chaffee Hospital D
- Sheehan Memorial Hospital D
- 10. Geneva B. Scruggs Health Center D
 - 11. Horizon Human Services D
- Erie County Medical Center D, L
- Mercy Hospital of Buffalo D .
- Children's Hospital of Buffalo D
- 16. Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center D Roswell Park Cancer Institute - D 15.
- 17. Planned Parenthood of Niagara County D
 - 18. Medina Memorial Hospital D
- A. Home Care Provider
 B. COBRA Provider
 C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicaid Provider
 D. HIV Primary Care Medicaid Provider
 E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital
 F. HHC Hospital
- Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH

Prepared by: Information Systems Office AIDS institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Genesee and Wyoming have no participants.

Allegany and Wyoming have no cases.

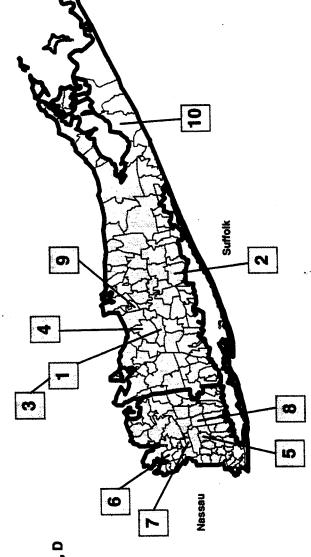


Long Island Region

AIDS Institute Medicald HIV Providers

Services 1 **Providers**

- 1. Suffolk County Department of Health A, B, C, D
- 2. Brookhaven Memorial Hospital Medical Center A, D
 - 3. APPLE Drug Treatment, Inc. B, C, D
- 4. Options for Community Living B
 5. Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Abuse C, D
 - 6. North Shore University Hospital D, E 7. Nassau County Department of Health D
- 8. Nassau County Medical Center D, E 9. University Hospital (Stony Brook) D, E
 - 10. Southhampton Hospital D



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Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH

Prepared by: Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH

February 1995

A. Home Caire Provider

B. COBRA Provider
C. HIV Substance Abuse Medicald Provider
D. HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider
E. Designated AIDS Centair Hospital

Home Cerre Provider

	1,850	1,918	3,768
Cumulative AIDS cases As of September 30, 1994*	Neseu	Suffolk	Long Island Region Total

need.	ffolk	Region Total	
2	8	Long Island	
	1		

	31	26	29
HIV-Enhanced Fee for Physicians # of Physicians Participating	Nassau	Suffolk	Long Island Region Total

Western New York Region

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

Providers -- Services

- 24 Rhode Island A
- Niagara Department of Health A, B
 - Schoffeld Residence A
- AIDS Community Services of Western New York B
 - Buffalo Columbus Hospital C, D
 - Cuba Memoriai Hospital D
- 7. Chautauqua County Health Department D
 - Bertrand Chaffee Hospital D
- Sheehan Memorial Hospital D
- Geneva B. Scruggs Health Center D <u>ö</u>
 - Horizon Human Services D
- Erle County Medical Center D, E 12.
 - Mercy Hospital of Buffalo D 13.
- Children's Hospital of Buffalo D
- Roswell Park Cancer Institute D 15.
- 16. Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center D 17. Planned Parenthood of Niagara County D
 - 18. Medina Memoriai Hospital D
- HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital
 F. HHC Hospital A. Home Care Provider

 B. COBRA Provider

 C. HIV Substance Abuse III

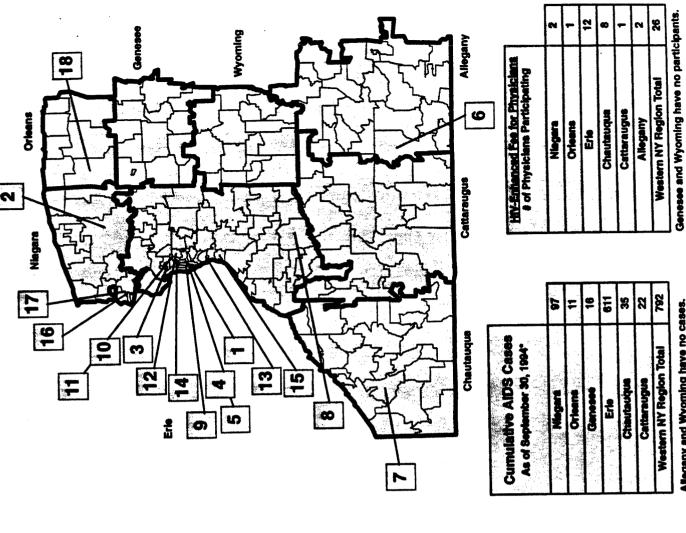
 D. HIV Primary Care Medical

 E. Designated AIDS Center KEY Home Cere Provider

* Source: AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH

Prepared by: Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

Allegany and Wyoming have no cases.



Long Island Region

AIDS Institute Medicaid HIV Providers

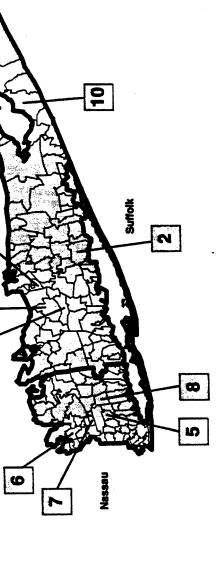
Providers -- Services

- 1. Suffolk County Department of Health A, B, C, D
- 2. Brookhaven Memorial Hospital Medical Center A, D

 - 3. APPLE Drug Treatment, Inc. B, C, D 4. Options for Community Living - B
- 5. Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Abuse C, D

6

- 6. North Shore University Hospital D, E
- 7. Nassau County Department of Health D
 - 9. University Hospital (Stony Brook) D, E 8. Nassau County Medical Center - D, E
 - 10. Southhampton Hospital D



3,78	Long letend Region Total
<u>e</u> ,	Suffolk
<u>.</u>	Notes Significant
	As of September 30, 1994"
	Cumulative AIDS Cases

Medical Cases Sample 20, 1994 - Page 1994			1,850	1,918	3,768	
重	ritive AIDS Cases	ptember 30, 1	Necess	Suffolk	and Region	

AIDS Epidemiology Program, NYSDOH	Prepared by:	
. Source:		

A. Home Care Provider

B. COBRA Provider

C. HIV Substance Abase Michaeld Provider

D. HIV Primary Care Medicald Provider

E. Designated AIDS Center Hospital

Information Systems Office AIDS Institute, NYSDOH February 1995

	31	28	22
HV-Enhanced Res for Physicians # of Physicians Participating	Nessau	Suffolk	Long Island Region Total

ESTIMATED MENTAL HEALTH UNMET BED NEED - MEDICAID INPATIENT

TABLE 1

BY OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH REGION

REGION	ADULT	CHILDREN & YOUTH
Western	13	6
Central	33	The state of the s
Hudson River	26	0
New York City	279	
Long Island	59	
Statewide Total	410	97
% Unmet Need	11%	30%
<u></u>	 	
Total Medicaid Ne	_ 1	

Total Medicaid Need I/P Care	3896	328
Percent Medicaid Need Met	89 %	70%

Acute Inpatient Adult - Approximately ninety percent of the Medicaid bed need has been met for the adult inpatient population. Of the estimated statewide Medicaid unmet need of 410 beds, **280** (65%) of those beds are needed for the New York City area. The balance of the Medicaid unmet need is distributed throughout the four remaining regions. Expansion of Article **28** hospital psychiatric beds is anticipated to to meet this statewide Medicaid unmet need.

Acute Children & Youth • Approximately **70%** of the Medicaid bed need has been met for the children and youth population. Of the estimated statewide Medicaid unmet need of **95** beds **55** (**57%**) of those beds are needed for the New York City **area. The** balance of the unmet need is distributed throughout the four remaining regions. Expansion of Article **28** hospital psychiatric beds is anticipated to meet this statewide Medicaid unrnet need.

ESTIMATED MENTAL HEALTH UNMET NEED (SLOTS!- MEDICALD OUTPATIENT

Table 2

	ICN ——		
REGION	DAY	PSYCHIATRIC REHAB. TRAINING	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION
Western	185	39	106
Central	356		140
Hudson River	335	47	103
New York City	1061	236	
	538	0	1
Statewide Total	2475	374	835
% Unmet Need	20%	25%	
Total Medicaid N	leed	4545	4540

Total Medicaid Need
O/P CATE

12492

1515

1542

Percent Medicaid
Need Met

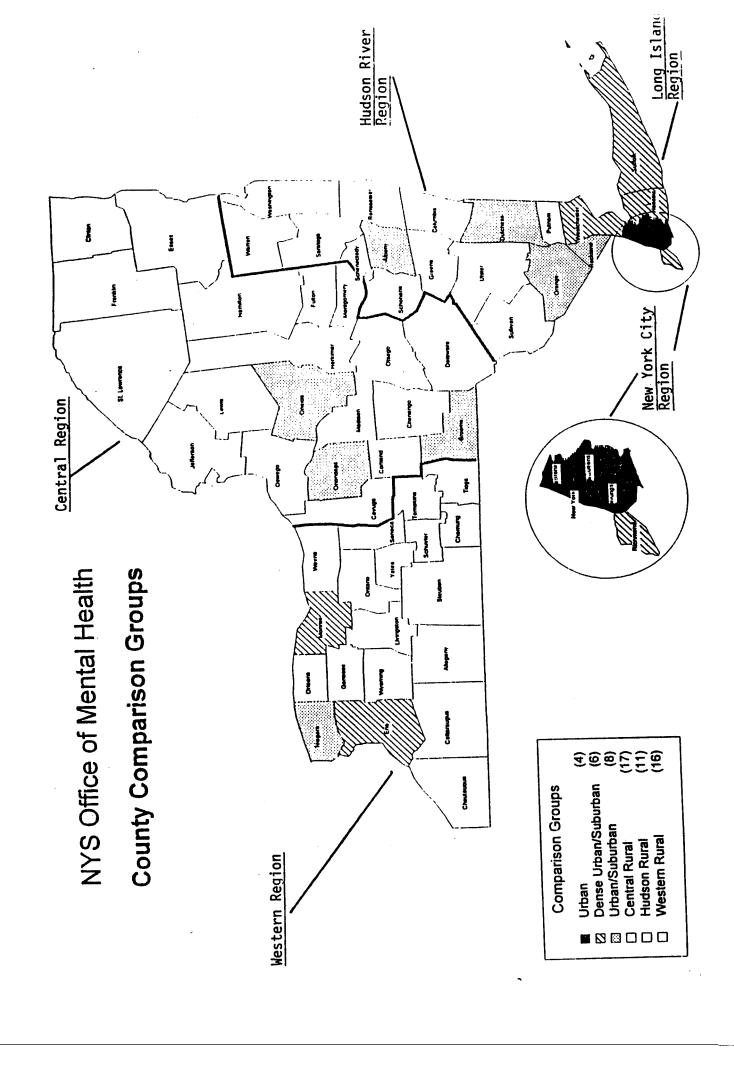
80%

75%

46%

Continuing Day Treatment and Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Training have **80%** and **75%** of their statewide Medicaid need met. The estimated Medicaid unmet need, **2,475** slots continuing day treatment and **375** slots intensive psychiatric rehabilitation training, is expected to be satisfied **as** pipeline and converting programs become liscensed under OMH Part **587** regulations.

Proportionally, Partial Hospitalization has the highest Medicaid unmet need of **55%** or **835** slots. A relatively new program which was started in **1991**, the program offers **a** alternative to acute care hospitalization. The program is currently under continued development in the needed regions.



VETERANS HEALTH CARE

MANAGING CARE FOR NY'S MEDICAID ELIGIBLE VETERANS

I. Veterans in New York

New York State is home to **1.69** million veterans, the fourth largest contingent in the nation. Including dependents, it is estimated that New York's veteran community numbers nearly **5** million. Although the veteran population is expected to decline over the decade, the number of veterans over **65** years of age will increase **as** will the percentage of minority and women veterans.

II. Resources for Veterans' Care: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

A. Facilities • There are 12 VA Medical Centers (VAMCs) serving New York's veterans, more facilities than any other state. They provide significant plant capacity, with facilities in rural and inner city locations and range from small community based clinics to large tertiary and specialty care medical centers with several hundred beds. The VA health care system averages **4,800** operating hospital beds, which include: **2,700** medical, **1,500** psychiatric and **600** surgical beds. The VA also operates a Vet Center Program at 12 community-based locations throughout the State.

B. Health Care Personnel - The VA employs an estimated **15,000** directly and another **37,000** indirectly, including **1,150** physician, **5,500** nursing and **85** dentist full-time employee equivalents.

III. VA Services

VA's scope of services ranges from primary to long term care. During 1993, over 200,000 veterans were provided health care by the VA. Its specialty services include: AIDS/HIV, acute and long term psychiatric care, substance abuse treatment, hospital based home care, nursing and domiciliary care, hospice and respite services, cancer treatment, spinal cord injury services and prosthetic services. Many of VA's diagnostic and treatment services, such as radiation therapy and MRI's, are offered to community health care providers through sharing agreements. The Vet Centers provide readjustment counseling to veterans who are experiencing problems related to their having served in the military and to engage in community activities that will be of benefit to veterans.

IV. Medicaid Eligible Veterans

A. Preliminary Estimates - Data identifying the number of veterans on Medicaid in New York State do not exist. Therefore, preliminary estimates were developed using veteran income data by family **size** and comparing it to net income standards for Medicaid eligibility. It is estimated that at least 84,000 veterans, or **5%** of the veteran population, living in New York State meet the income guidelines for Medicaid eligibility. It should be noted that other Medicaid eligibility standards may result in qualifying additional veterans for medicaid. Therefore, it is assumed the numbers in this table are conservatively low.

Since the data to determine Medicaid eligibility was from veterans with reported incomes, those whose income is not reported would also add to the number of Medicaid eligible. For example, it is estimated that **30%** of the homeless and **40%** of homeless males are veterans. The VA estimates that there are **14,000** homeless veterans in New York City. Due to the nature of homelessness, it would be safe to assume that **this** group would largely be Medicaid eligible.

B. Continued Information Gathering - Work is continuing with the VA and other State agencies to get a better idea of the number of Medicaid eligible veterans.

V. High cost/high risk medicaid eligible veterans are being seen at the VA

Some 58% of New York's veterans have private health insurance coverage, 38% are publicly insured with Medicaid/Medicare and 7% are uninsured. Approximately 14% of New York's veterans use the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care system. Those who do are poorer, sicker and have special needs. They have high rates of mental health problems, alcoholism and substance abuse and their disabilities are more severe.

The VA does not collect data on the Medicaid status of all of the veterans it serves. However, data for those who self-reported being on Medicaid was compiled and with 10 of the 12 VAMCs reporting, **4,493** veterans served reported being on medicaid. This number is also conservatively low because it is self-reported.

VI. VA is interested in Medicaid Managed Care.

To improve veteran access to VA care, the Department of Health (DOH) has begun talks with the VA in New York concerning its capacities for participating in managed care for those veterans eligible for Medicaid and the general Medicaid population.

The VA is interested in participating in the State's planning for managed cafe and developing shared services agreements with the State and community providers. The VA believes it can be competitive with the private sector from both quality and cost of care perspectives.

It has been suggested that this process begin with three VA medical centers in New York City and two or three Upstate.

VII. A four-level approach to VA's participation in Medicaid Managed Care.

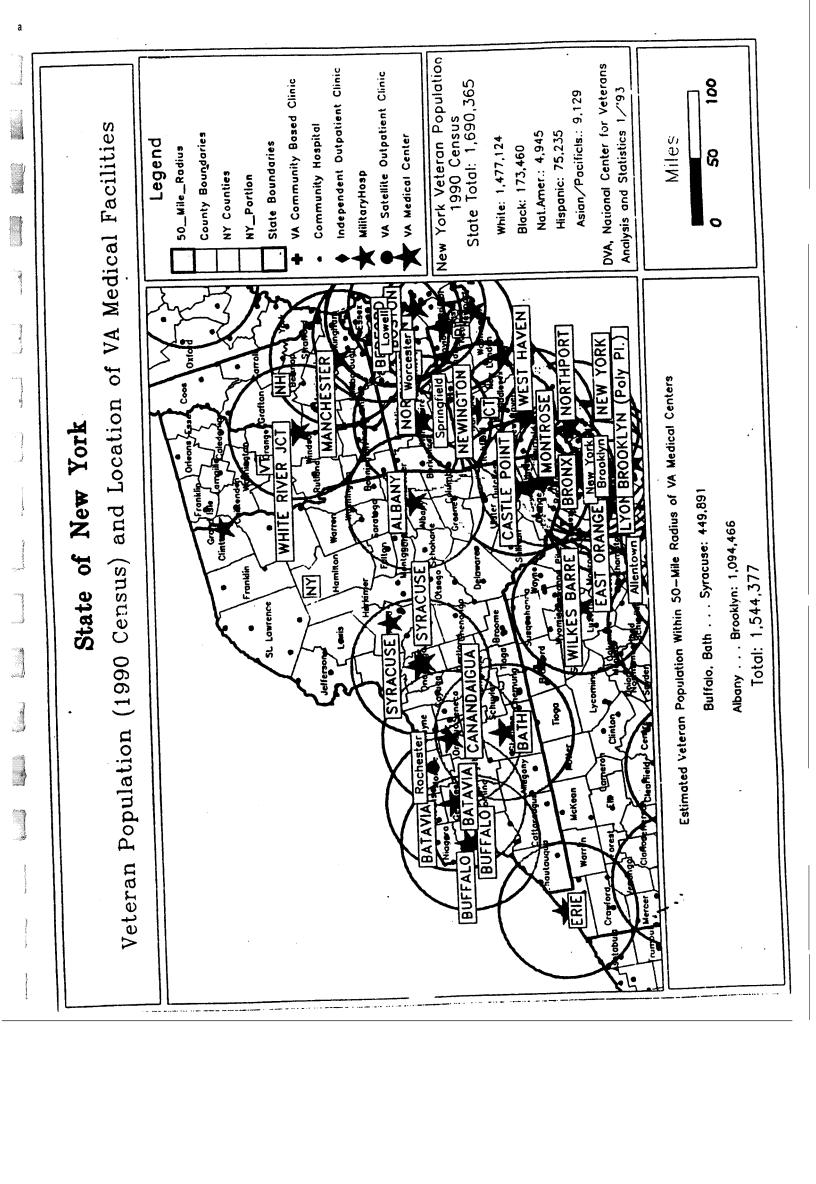
Reimbursement would be arranged the following ways:

- For the level of veterans eligible for medicaid and currently using the **VA**: no Medicaid dollars.
- For Medicaid eligible veterans who are not being treated by the VA and fall in the VA's "high priority" treatment categories: a negotiated Medicaid payment arrangement with the VA be worked out at a rate lower than the full capitation rate to account for the VA's responsibilities.
- For Medicaid eligible veterans who are not being treated by the **VA**, and fall into **VA** "low-priority" care categories: a capitation payment arrangement with the **VA** for services.
- For the general, non-veteran Medicaid population: a full capitated payment be arranged with **VA** hospitals that are interested and have the sufficient capacity.

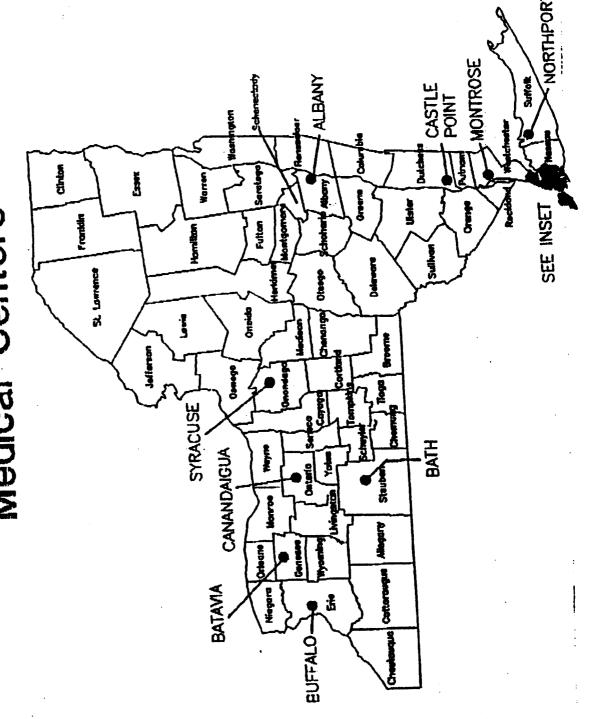
Under all of these arrangements, VA may develop agreements with other providers for services not available from the VA.

VIII. Limitations

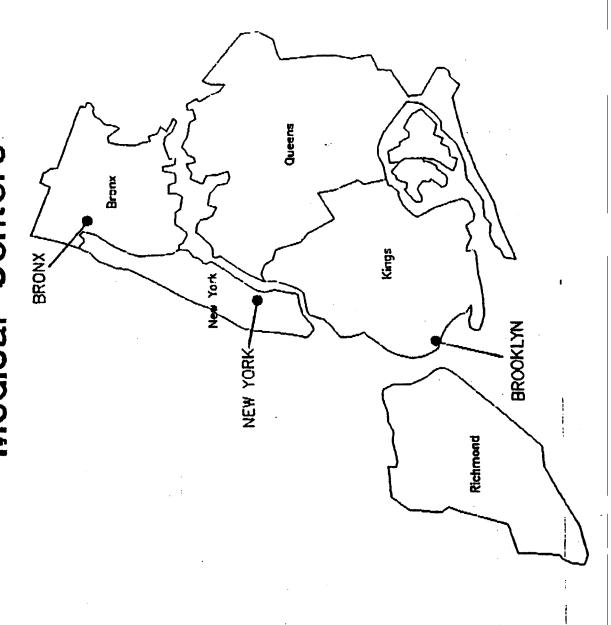
- **VA** has finite resources a railable.
- VA has legal obligations for care, such as priority care for service-connected veterans.
- VA's participation can vary based upon individual medical center capacities.
- **VA** may not be authorized to serve the general Medicaid population (non-veterans).
- Individual **VAMCs** have not been authorized to re-invest revenue for capacity development.
- Veterans are often confused about who is actually eligible for VA care.
- Veterans cross-utilize systems (VA, Medicaid, Medicare, Dept. of Defense and private insurers) making it difficult for VA to manage care.

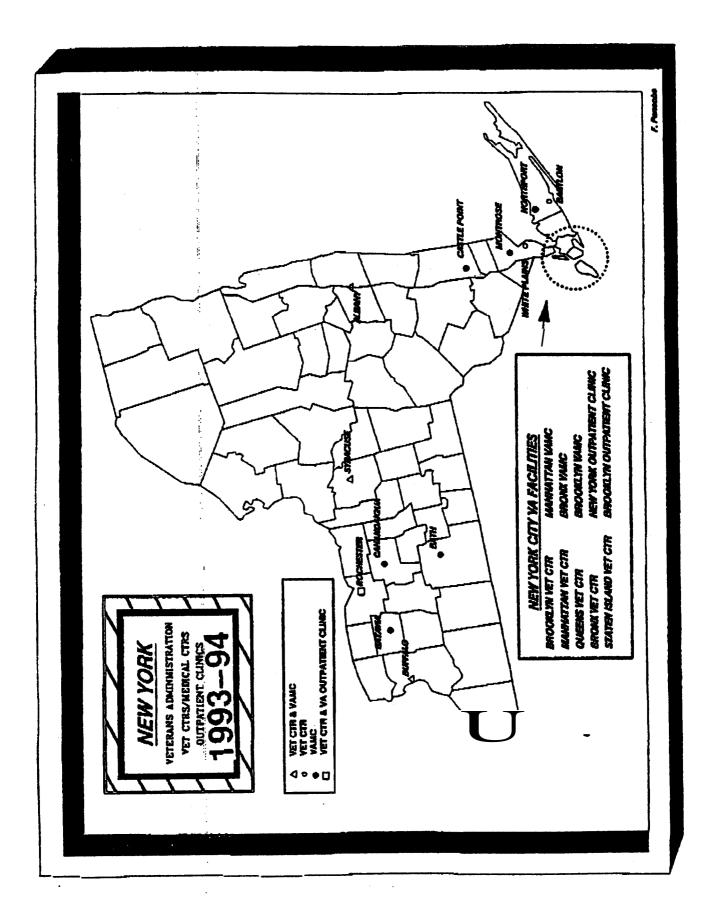


VA Veterans Health Administration Medical Centers



VA Veterans Health Administration Medical Centers





4

APPENDIX 2

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING SERIOUS AND PERSISTENT MENTAL ILLNESS AND SERIOUS EMOTIONAL, DISTURBANCE

APPENDIX 2A

CRITERIA FOR SEVERE AND PERSISTENT MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG ADULTS

To be considered an adult **diagnosed** with severe and persistent mental **illness A** must be met. In addition, B or C or D must be met:

A. Designated Mental Illness Diagnosis

The individual is **18** years of age or older and currently meets the criteria for a DSM-IV psychiatric diagnosis other than alcohol or drug disorders **(291.xx-292.xx,** 303.xx-305.xx); delirium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive disorders **(290.xx,** 293.0x, 294.xx, 780.09, 780.9x); developmental disabilities **(299.xx,** 315.xx, 317.xx-319.xx); or other conditions that **may** be a focus of clinical attention (313.82, 316.xx, 332.xx333.xx, 995.q Vxx.xx). ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 categories and codes that do not have an equivalent in DSM-IV are also not included as designated mental illness diagnoses.

AND

B. SSI or SSDI Enrollment due to Mental Illness

The individual is currently enrolled in SSI or SSDI due to a designated mental illness.

OR

C. Extended Impairment in Functioning due to Mental Illness

The individual **mst** meet 1 or 2 below:

- 1. The individual has experienced two of the following four functional limitations due to a designated mental illness Over the past 12 months on a continuous or intermittent basis:
- a. **Marked** difficulties in **self-care** (**personal** hygiene; diet; clothing avoiding injuries; securing health *care* or complying with medical advice).
- b. **Marked** restriction of activities of **daily** living (**maintaining** a residence; using transportation; day-today money management; accessing **community** services).
- c. Marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning (establishing and maintaining social relationships; interpersonal interactions with primary partner, children, other family members, friends, neighbors; social skills; ∞mplian with social norms; appropriate use of leisure time).
- d. Frequent deficiencies of concentration, persistence or pace resulting in failure to complete tasks in a timely manner in work, home, or school settings (ability to complete tasks commonly found in work **settings** or in **structured** activities that **take** place in home or school settings; individuals may exhibit limitations in these **areas** when they repeatedly **are** unable to complete simple tasks within an established time period, make frequent errors or tasks, or require assistance in the completion of tasks).

¹ Inclusion of mental disorders due to a general medical condition (293.8x-293.xx, 310.xx, 316.xx, 607.xx-625.xx, 78x.xx) in the definition of designated mental illness is currently being reviewed by OMH.

2. The individual has met criteria for ratings of 50 or less on the Clotal. Assessment of Functioning Scale (Axis V of DSM-IV due to a designated mental illness over the past twelve months on a continuos or intermittent basis.

OR.

D. Reliance on Psychiatric Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Supports

A documented history shows that the individual, at some prior time, met the threshold for C (above), but symptoms and/or functioning problems are currently attenuated by medication or psychiatric rehabilitation and supports. Medication refers to psychotropic medications which may control certain primary manifestations of mental disorder, e.g., hallucinations, but may or may not affect functional limitations imposed by the mental disorder. Psychiatric rehabilitation and supports refer to highly structured and supportive settings which may greatly reduce the demands placed on the individual and, thereby, minimize overt symptoms and signs of the underlying mental disorder.

APPENDIX 2B CRITERIA FOR SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

To be considered a child or adolescent with serious emotional disturbance A must be met. In addition, B or C must be met:

Designated Emotional Disturbance Diagrosis

The youngster is younger than 18 years of age and currently meet the criteria for a DSM-IV psychiatric diagnosis other than alcohol or drug disorders (291.xx-292.xx, 303.xx-305.xx); delirium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive disorders (290.xx, 293.xx, 294.xx, 780.9x); developmental disabilities (299.q315.xx, 317.xx-319.xx); or other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention (313.82, 316.q 332.xx-333.xx, 995.q Vxx.xx). ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 categories and codes that do not have an equivalent in **DSM-IV** are also not included as designated mental **illness** diagnoses.

AND

в. Extended Impairment in Functioning due to Emotional Disturbance

The youngster must meet 1 and 2 below:

- The youngster has experienced functional limitations due to emotional disturbance Over the past 12 months on a continuous or intermittent basis. The functional problems must be at least moderate in at least two of the following or severe in at least one of the following areas.
 - Self-care (personal hygiene; obtaining and eating food; clressing avoiding injuries).
 - Family life (capacity to live in a family or family-like environment; relationships with b. parents or substitute parents, siblings, and other relatives; behavior in family setting).
 - C. Social relationships (establishing and maintaining friendships; interpersonal interactions with peers, neighbors, and other adults; social skills; compliance with social norms; plan and appropriate use of leisure time).
 - d. Self-direction/self-control (ability to sustain focused attention for long enough periods of time to permit completion of age-appropriate tasks, behavioral self-control; appropriate judgment and value systems; decision-makingability).
 - Learning ability (school achievement and attendance; receptive **and** expressive e. language; relationships with teachers; behavior in school).
- The youngster has met criteria for ratings of 50 or less on the Children's Global Assessment 2. Scale (CGAS) due to emotional disturbance for the past 12 months on a continuous or intennittent basis.

OR

² Inclusion of mental disorders due to a general medical condition (293.8x-293.xx, 310.xx, 316.xx, 607.xx-625.xx, 78x.xx) in the definition of designated mental illness is currently being reviewed by OMH.

³ It is intended that the clinician asses the youngster's functioning in at least these five domains in

consideration of assigning a single numerical rating on the CGAS.

⁴ While the CGAS is recommended, ratings of **50** or less on the Global Assessment of Functioning Scale (Axis V of DSM-V) may be substituted, The CGAS is described in Shaffer, D. et al. (1983)"A Children's Global Assessment Scale (CGAS)." Archives of General Psychiatry 40:1228-1231.

C. Current Impairment in Functioning with Severe Symptoms

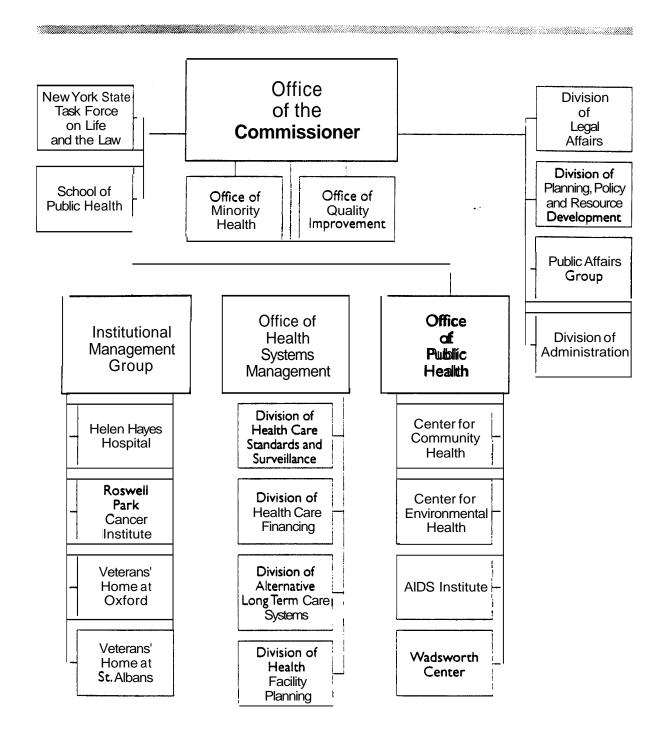
The youngster must meet 1 and 2 below:

- 1. The youngster currently meets criteria for **a** rating of **50** or less **on** the Children's **Global**. Assessment Scale **(CGAS)** due to emotional disturbance.³
- The youngster must have experienced at least one of the following within the past 30 days:
 - Serious **suicidal** symptoms or other We-threatening ,self-destructive **behaviors**. Significant psychotic symptoms (hallucinations, delusions, **bizarre behavior**).
 - b.
 - Behavior caused by emotional disturbances that placed the youngster at risk of causing C. personal injury or significant property damage.

APPENDIX 3

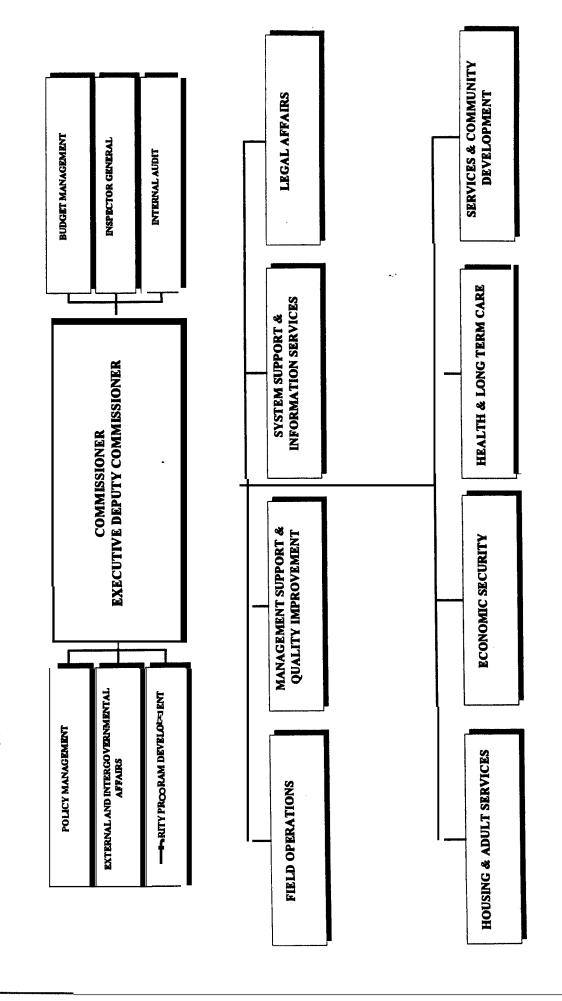
ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS FOR THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

New York State Department of Health



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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APPENDIX 4 IMPLEMENTATIONWORKPLAN AND TIMELINE

New York Medicaid Managed Care Initiative

Implementation Workplan Outline for The Partnership Program

populations, as well as those persons made eligible for medical assistance under Title XIX through the conversion of the State's existing The following pages contain a workplan outline describing the tasks the Department of Social Services, the Department of Health, and other State agencies will perform as part of the implementation of the New York Medicaid Managed Care Initiative. This program will operate under a Section 1115 Research and Demonstration Waiver and will serve the traditional Medicaid AFDC, SSI and MA only Home Relief Program.

This outline is intended to provide an overview of the steps necessary to implement the managed care program. As each task is begun, the work team assigned to that task may develop more detailed descriptions of the sub-tasks that must be performed

The following tasks are to be completed prior to actual 100mm st mt-u1:

2

- Disseminate a draft concept paper describing the Section 1115 waiver proposal, conduct public hearings, receive and incorporate input Task 1:
- Task 2: Develop a structure and process for ongoing public communication and external relations
- Task 3: Develop and sobmit to HCFA a final 1115 demonstration waiver proposal
- Contract for actuarial and other consulting and technical assistance necessary to implement the program (start-up phase) Task 4:
- Task 5: Design and develop information systems modifications to support the new initiative
- Evaluate agency organizational structures at DSS and DoH, identify options and assess (De feasibility of reconfiguring the existing administrative structure to support the reform program Task 6:
- Collect and assemble a database for capitation ra esett in porty s and for distribution to potential managed care contractors Task 7:
- Task 8: Develop partic pat on requirement for fully capitated delivery systems
- Prepare the prepaid health plan Request for Proposal (RFP) and provide technical assistance to potential contractors, evaluate proposals, select contractors and execute agreements Task 9.
- Task 10: Identify special program initiatives to be incorporated into the Demonstration
- Task 11; Develop program participat; om standards for Special Needs Plans (SNPs)
- Task 12: Establish payment methodologies, risk sharing arrangements and Hes for SNPs
- Task 13. Execute contracts with SNPs

The following tasks are to be completed prior to actual program start (condimued):

Develop ω assignment algorithm for recipients ω ho fail to select a plan (HMO, PHSP, SNP) Task 14:

Develop alternatives to HMO/PHSP/SNP enrollment it tal plan capacity is nad uate to serve to potential enrollees Task 15:

Task 16: Deve bp and implement a provider co beneficiary education program

Devel_w co ow teach and enrollment process an schedule and conduct initial phase enrollment Task 17:

Task 18; Prepare ωθ promulgate rules anθ polcy manual anθ modify State p an

Disseminate a draft concept paper describing the Section 1115 waiver proposal, conduct public hearings, receive and incorporate input sk 1:

Timeframe: February - March 1995

initiative. The concept paper will be distributed to the public and modified based on comments received from program "stakeholders". HCFA. This draft also will be made available for review and comment by the public, and will be used to brief key legislators regarding The State then will use the revised concept paper as the basis for producing a draft of the formal waiver proposal to be submitted to As a first task, the State will draft a concept paper describing the objectives and overall structure for New York's managed care the nature of the program.

- 1.1 Develop program concepts
- 1.2 Draft ant to libu√e a concept paper ant conduct public hearings on the program
- 1.3 Revioo pro m Des go based om public imput through open meet ng≤
- 1.4 Draft a wayer policatio pocument for at enal regien and commen ary
- Modify № Helt b—ed он im t from State agencies, provider organizat oн and advocates ("stakeholders 1.5
- 1.6 Receive and incorporate input from consumera
- 7 Brief key legislators and New York congressional delegation
- 1.8 De slop final Praft document for public dis tibutiom

Task 2: Develop a structure and process for ongoing public communication and external relations

Timeframe: April - June 1995

The communication efforts undertaken in Task 1 will be converted into an ongoing process, to ensure program stakeholders are regularly briefed and kept informed about all implementation activities.

- 2.1 Identify key s aff to serve ω "point ω econs"
- 2.2 Assemble a 1st of key stakeholders
- Prepare briefing materials for providers, advocacy organizations, State legislators 🔾 congressional delegation 2.3
- 2.4 Arrange private and group meetings with key stakeholders ω appropriate
- Prepare biωeekly wpdat∞ for DSS/DoH Commissioners on status of communication activities 2.5

Develop and submit to HCFA a final 1115 demonstration waiver proposal and negotiate terms and conditions for the program Task 3:

Timeframe: February - July 1995

request for waivers from a number of Title XIX program requirements (e.g., waivers permitting mandatory enrollment and lock-in The research and demonstration proposal drafted in Task 1 will be finalized for submission to HCFA. The proposal will include a

- 3.1 Brief HCFA on program concepts and timeline
- Develop and submit final document to HCFA (see Workplan 3A, on He following page, for a detailed task list incorporating all aspects of wavier development) 3.2
- 3.3 Respond in writing to all questions/issues raised by the HCFA review teams
- 3.4 Designate and brief State negotiating team members
- 3.5 Meet with HCFA review team to address major issu∞
- 3.6 Negotiate program financing with Budget Neutrality Task Force
- 3.7 Receive and review final waiver terms and conditions
- 3.8 Issue acceptance letter

Task 4: Contract for act I and other consulting and technical assistance necessary to implement the program (start-up phase)

Timeframe: April - Jume 1995

The development of a Medicaid managed care program will require assistance from consultants and actuaries with relevant project experience. The Departments of Social Services and Health will be responsible for arranging for such assistance.

- 1.1 Identify specific program meeds which require consulting or actuarial w≤stance
- 4.2 Identify potential contractors
- 4.3 I≤s e RFP and receive proposals from qualified bidder
- 4.4 Negotiate scope of work and fees and expense budgets
- 4.5 Award and execute a contract with a qualified firm(s)

Task 5: Design and deve by information systems modifications to support the ne∞ intractive

О те frame: Ongo ing the ghow the fiplementwoiom Process

The implementation of a Medicaid managed care program requires development of a specialized Medicaid management information system. Systems design work will begin with completion of a requirements analysis that identifies user needs with regard to system definition for encounter processing, roster maintenance and capitation payments. After completion of the requirements analysis, systems alternatives will be analyzed by the State. These alternatives will identify scope software and processing then will be developed, and technical assistance will be provided to the fiscal agent. Finally, the State will test changes and contract considerations for the MMIS fiscal agent. A systems modification plan and detailed specifications for hardware, the system for user acceptance and will carry out systems conversion and implementation activities.

develop a data base which will be used by the Bureau of Economic and Data Analysis to support the information and analysis needs of The State is also planning to develop additional data base maintenance and reporting capabilities to support the demonstration project. Managed Care will expand these activities to include the extraction of encounter and enrollment information. The State plans to the program. In particular, this data will be used for future ratesetting, budgeting, program evaluation, performance monitoring, Currently, data is downloaded from the MMIS for various ongoing and special analysis and reporting projects. The Division of utilization review and quality assurance.

- The State plans to revise the current formats to include HEDIS 2.0 measures and additional outcome data for quality assurance Complete requirements analysis. Note that current encounter data reporting elements and procedures are being reevaluated. monitoring. 5.1
- Develop detail specifications for modifications to WMS, MMIS, and EMEVS including phase-in schedule. 5.2
- Develop detail specifications for Managed Care Data Base and Reporting System including hardware and software requirements. 5.3

- 5.4 Submit APD for MMIS changes and mew Hcaged Care Data Base and Reputing Systems
- 5.5 Prepare change request for fiscal agent for MMIS changes
- Prepare RFP for technical assistance in the wevelogement and implementation of the new Managed Care Data Base and Reporting System. 9.6
- 5.7 Conduct procurement for technical assistance contract; evaluate proposals; select contractor.
- Prepare detail test plans for each enhancement which addresses internal testing as well as interface testing with the managed care plans, the local DSS offices, and other external entities. 5.8
- 5.9 Conduct testing; resolve discrepancies; and obtain user acceptance.
- 5.10 Update documentation and procedures as required.
- 5.11 Implement enhancements.

Evaluate agency organizational structures at DSS and DoH, identify options and assess the feasible ty of reconfiguring the existing administration structure to support the reform program Task 6:

I

Timeframe: March - June 1995

and the services which are to be contracted out to consulting and management firms. The State will also delineate the responsibilities of support program operations, and will identify the resources available among existing staff, the resources that must be added in-house the various agencies involved in the program. A plan for recruiting new staff will be developed consistent with this needs assessment. During the first half of 1995, the State Departments of Health and Social Services will identify the organizational changes needed to

Subtasks

6.1	Define mecewary skill sets and evaluate existing resources
6.2	Finalize the organizational snotore of the Dision of Managed Care within the Department of Health
6.3	Develop a management p to anto recruitment ➤ tedule
6.4	Delineate agency respons™ littes
6.5	Execute intergovernmental agreemens specifying these agre mens
9.9	Identify administrative and support serrices to to comter ted to consultants cod/or rent firms
6.7	Issue RFPs and evaluate proposals from potential comtractors

Uotiate contracts மூ obtain HCFA approval for contracs of m than \$100,000

8.9

Collect and as mble a database Or capitation rateset ting purposes and Or distribution to pottotal managed care contractors Task 7:

Timeframe: May - June 1995

capitation bid ranges. In developing this information, the State and City must make numerous policy decisions related to the manner in levels and ranges. If data is not available in sufficient detail, a plan will be drafted for the State to use in collecting detailed data for a At the start of this task, State representatives will identify available Medicaid utilization and expenditure data for setting capitation equivalency levels will be calculated. This work will serve as the baseline information used by the State's actuaries in developing sample of Medicaid beneficiaries. Once the data has been obtained, a databook will be prepared and the overall fee-for-service which DSH payments will be made to providers.

- 7.1 Determine available data
- 7.2 Develop claims data extract specifications
- 7.3 Extract claims data for State fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994
- Design a plan for collection of detailed data from a sample of Medicaid beneficiaries (if necessary) 7.4
- Collect and incorporate all payment data not reflected in MMIS claims extract (e.g., DSH payments) 7.5
- 7.6 Asse≡s opt;ons ant devtoop paymoot polcies related to DSH funds
- Prepare and disseminate a databook containing cost and utilization data for current Medicaid beneficiaries and describe any payment flows to providers which will be outside of the capitated system 1.7

Task 7: Collect and assemble a database for capitation ⊕ eset ing purposes and for distribut on to potential cogo care contractors (continued)

Timeframe: May - June 1995

Subtasks

7.8 Meet with key stakeholders as necessary to review the databook and answer questions

7.9 Calculate rough FFS equivalency levels (Statewide and regional)

7.10 Turn over database and databook to actuaries for development of capitation bid ranges

Task 8: Develop participation requirements for fully coniated delvery sysems

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Timeframe: May 1995

In this task, requirements will be established for participation in the program by fully capitated delivery systems. This will include a review of existing State statutes/regulations to identify any that may require modification. It also will include determining provider panel sizes and composition, application/documentation requirements, reinsurance/deferred liability funding mechanisms, and the development of quality standards, marketing guidelines and solvency standards.

- 8.1 Review all current program participation standards
- Assess current statutory/regulatory limitations and identify modifications required to enhance participation im competitive model 8.2
- Identify any special issues and provisions related to the State's public hospitals (HHC and County and State facilities) 8.3
- 8.4 Determine panel size (minimum and maximum) for primary care providers
- 8.5 Determine speci St panel composition and provider/member ratios
- Analyze whether allowances im panel size should be made for selected upstate areas (more rural counties) 8.6
- 8.7 Develop application and documentation requirement
- 8.8 Specify encounter data reporting requirements
- 8.9 Document the minimum data set for capitated encounters under the demonstration

Task 8: Te b participation requirements for fulu cap taked dejvery sys e ms (con i nued)

Timeframe: May 1995

- 8.10 Determine funding mechanisms for reinsurance programs and Meferred liability provisions
- 8.11 Document quality standards and specify oversight functions
- 8.12 Specify marketing guidelines
- 8.13 Provide specific documentation of fiscal solvency requirements
- 8.14 Establish process for periodic operational and financial reviews of health plans

Prepare the prepaid health plan RFP and provide technical assistance to potential cont ctors, caquate proposals, select contractors and execute agreements Task 9:

Timeframe: May - September 1995

A Request for Proposal process will be developed for use in selecting fully capitated health plans. This will include identifying health required to submit letters of intent and cooperate with a pre-operational plan review process. Prior to contract award, plans may be developed for use in reviewing and scoring health plan proposals. Prior to release of the RFP, organizations intending to bid will be requirements consistent with the performance standards identified in Task 8. Along with the RFP itself, evaluation criteria will be plan data requirements (e.g., encounter reporting), program policies (e.g., quality assurance activities), financial risk and other required to complete a full-scale on-site readiness review conducted by a team comprised of State staff and consultants. After the RFP has been issued, bidder conferences will be held and technical assistance provided as necessary. Too State will establish a committee process and structure to evaluate the bids, make awards and issue contracts.

- Dorment proposal requiremens for heath p kns, co sistent with performance standards identified in Task 8 9.1
- 9.2 Establish bidwer evaluation 🔁 eria
- Develop bidder submittal forms con format including a Letter of Intent to Bid which in ere ed hea th plans can submit prior to the release of the RFP 9.3
- Develop encounter reporting specifications, Health p lo performance sanpards and Documenta ton requiremens 9.4
- 9.5 Receive letters of invent
- 9.6 Finalize and dix ute TT and s unmary level w dization pate

Task 9: Prepare the prepaid health place RFP and provide technical assistance to potential contractors (continued)

Timeframe: May - September 1995

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- 9.8 Es ablish committo procue and a fucture to waluate bids
- 9.9 Develop an evaluation guide and train evaluators in its use
- 9.10 Score technical proposals
- 9.11 evaluate cost நறைosals of bipple- meet ing minimum toohnical requirements
- To the extent necessary, employ a Best and Final Offer (BFO) process for negotiating payment levels with health plans whose initial bids are outside the established rate ranges 9.12
- 9.13 Schedule con-si e readiness recorr as necoary
- 9.14 Prepare Prast content with t ems and combitions
- Specify "special" contract terms and conditions as necessary (these may be negotiated separately for each plan) 9.15
- 9.16 Butmit HMO contract to XCD for review കി approval
- 9.17 Receive any HCFA-required modifications and incorporate into final contract
- 9.18 Execute contracts

Task 10: Identify spec al progom in a atives to be ноогроскеd into the Demonstco on

Тінеframe: March - May 1995

beenficiaries)1. The programs will be designed to accommodate the unique service delivery and case management needs of these populations and may include provisions for contracting with networks other than those serving the general Medicaid population. In Task 10, separate managed care programs will be developed for the "special needs" populations (HIV+ and SMPI/SED

- Document acute and long-term care service delivery and case management needs of special needs populations (HIV+ and SPMI/SED beneficiaries)(separately for each group) 10.1
- 10.2 Develop appropriate benefit packages, based on results of 10.1
- Outline options for enrolling and serving special needss populations in managed care settings, including through the establishment of separate public and private managed care networks ("Special Needs Plans") 10.3
- 10.4 Select managed care model(s) to be implemented for each group
- 10.5 Identify counties or regions within the State in which various models will be implemented
- a single contract will be awarded in each geographic area for each special population group, or if multiple contracts will be procurement structure being established for the general Medicaid population. As a part of this subtask, determine whether Develop a process for contracting with Special Needs Plans, if such contracting is to occur outside of competitive 10.6

¹ The special initiatives populations are likely to include SPMI adults, SED children and HIV+ beneficiaries

Task 11; Develop Program Participation Standard∃ ⊕r Special Needs Plans (SNPs)

Timeframe: To be determined

Based on the results of Task 10, the specific service delivery, case management and administrative requirements for Special Needs Plans will be outlined in detail. These participation standards will parallel the detailed requirements developed in Task 8 for the fully capitated delivery systems serving the general Medicaid population.

- Assess current statutory/regulatory limitations and identify modifications required to permit contracting with managed care networks established specifically for "special needs" population groups 111
- 11.2 Determine provider composition and service delivery standards for Special Needs Plans
- 11.3 Determine case management and administrative standards
- Determine licensure requirements, the agency responsible for licensure, and the agency responsible for program oversight. 11.4
- Define and implement SNP licensure process, including application form, review criteria, etc. 11.5
- Convene meetings with interested/potential providers to explain the licensure process and requirements 11.6
- Modify, as necessary, other participations andards peveloped in Task 8 to address Tivities of Special Needs Plans 11.7

Task 12: Establish payment methodologies, r ik shar, mg prran mcDts pnd ratco for SNPs

Treframe: To be pet emined

Depending on their final structure, the State may develop payment arrangements for Special Needs Plans separate from those developed for other plans. Because of the more intense service needs of the populations these plans will serve, the State may find it necessary to develop alternative reinsurance (stop loss) and other risk sharing mechanisms in order to limit plan financial exposure.

- Evaluate payment and risk sharing methodology for plans serving the general Medicaid population, to determine if alternative approach is required for Special Needs Plans 12.1
- As necessary, develop alternative ratesetting and risk sharing mechanisms to ensure financial viability of Special Needs Plans 12.2

Task 13: Execute contracts with SNPs

Timeframe: To be determined

Separate contracts will be drafted for Special Needs Plans, describing the participation requirements and payment arrangements for these organizations. Contracts then will be executed with selected plans.

Subtasks

13.1 Draft Special Needs Plan contracts

13.2 Make awards to plans pursuant to contracting process developed in Task 10

13.3 Execute contracts

Task 14: Develop an assignment algorithm for recipients who fal to select a plan (HMO, PHSP, SNP)

T'reframe: June - August 1995

The State will formulate policies for assignment of recipients who do not voluntarily select a plan, and for setting auto-assignment limits HMOs. Once the State has defined its objectives and policies for the algorithm, the State's consultants and actuaries will be responsible lowest price bidders have ample capacity, the State may wish to design the algorithm to place a large portion of recipients into these for each HMO. The State's options in this task will depend in part on the bidder responses received in Task 9. For example, if the for its design.

- Identify policy objectives (including any specifically related to metworks which include public hospitals) 14.1
- 14.2 Establish p an limits on auto Hs gnment
- 14.3 Finalize the assignment algorithm strategy 60 design
- 14.4 Incorporate algorithm into automated sys ems (enro inent subsystem)

enrollees

Timeframe: July 1995

New York will not attempt to enroll all program beneficiaries into managed care until such time as adequate health plan capacity exists. Should the first round of contracting result in the State's obtaining fewer prepaid health plan "memberships" than are required, an alternate plan will be developed to deal with the shortfall.

- 15.1 Document total health plan capacity by region
- 15.2 Assess capacity against anticipated demand
- 15.3 Document shortfall by region (if any)
- Meet with plans to determine if additional capacity could to made available and in what timeframes 15.4
- 15.5 Develop fee-for-service, case management and partial capitation → rnativo (if ooces sry)
- 15.6 Modify ov rall implementation p an to accommodate these changes (if accessary)

Task 16: Develop and implement a provider and beneficiary public education program¹

Timeframe: August - September 1995

The State1 will focus its educational efforts on the public, and on current and potential future program beneficiaries. The State will also work cooperatively with contracted health plans to educate providers about the new system of care delivery and financing and the special needs of the population to be served through this initiative.

- 16.1 Identify State agency personnel to be involved in developing an wecout ing the program
- 16.2 Enli s the support of ad any consumer organizations
- 16.3 Develop a p hn pourrent for raciew by the State Departments of S∞H Services and HealtĦ
- 16.4 Develop educational materials
- 16.5 Arrange for multi-media support (television, ١٩٥٠, n spaners, billboards, etc.]
- 16.6 Execute a public education campaign
- Develop and distribute detailed information on benefits, eligibility Heria content provisions to current and potential future enrollees 16.7
- 16.8 Establish a toll-free information hotline

¹ NOTE: The State may wish to contract these functions to an outside firm

Task 17: Develon an outreach and enrollment process and schedule and conduct enrollment

Тътеframe: September - Octoby 1995

After health plan contracts have been awarded, enrollment policies/procedures will be established and arrangements made for program services of an independent enrollment and benefits counselor (benefit management model). Accordingly, an evaluation of where, and contractors to submit their marketing materials for review by the appropriate local and State agencies. New York may utilize the under what circumstances a private enrollment contractor would be used will also be undertaken.

- Evaluate operational and financial implications of employing a "benefit management model" under the auspices of a private contractor 17.1
- Establish enrol ment go Ic is od procedures, including the content of the "benefit counseling" session 17.2
- Specify final phase-m-schedule for enrollees (by aid category, geographic region and recortification t'ne the 17.3
- Develop and issue an RFP for a booefit3 management firm (if this model is to be used in one or more areas] 17.4
- 17.4a Svaluate bids from contractors
- 17.4b Ge ect awardee and conduct a site visit
- 17.4c Execute a contract ant obtain ★CFA appaval
- 17.5 Review enrollment/educational information for dis fibutiom to eligibles
- Implemoot a training program for State ant contrator staff parti<ipat ing m±he enrollment process 17.6

Task 17: Develop an outreach and enrollment process and schedule and conduct enrollment (continued)

Timeframe: September - October 1995

- 17.7 Generate letters and distribute with enrollment oards to first phase eligibles
- 17.8 Recei<e and participant enrollment cards
- 17.9 Generate initial enrollment rosters
- Merge toll-free information hotline activated during 3 -up (Task 16) with the general information line to be maintained by the enrollment counseling contractor 17.10

Task 18: Prepare and promulgate rules and policy manual and modify State plan

Timeframe: October - December 1995

accordance with State policies and revisions made as necessary before developing a full policies and procedures manuals and submitting In Task 18, draft program rules will be developed and program policies and procedures will be outlined. Public hearings will be held in final rules to the offices of the Attorney General and the Secretary of State.

The last activity within this task will be to submit an updated State plan to HCFA. The State plan must be submitted by the last day of the quarter during which the program begins operations.

- 18.1 Develop draft rules and program policies and procedures
- Review draft rules and policies and procedures outline with all appropriate State agency faff 60 with provider 60 consumer communities 18.2
- 18.3 Promulgate the policy manual and rules
- 18.4 Draft and submit a State plan amendment to HCFA

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Feb-95 Mar-95 Apr-95 May-95 Jun-95 Jul-95 Aug-95 Sep-95 Oct-95 Nov-95 Dec-92	Ongoing Throughout Implementation Process		To Be Determined To Be Determined To Be Determined	
Task 1 Disseminate Draft Concept; Conduct Public Hearings 2 Develop Process for Ongoing Public Communication	suo	7 Collect and Assemble Database for Capitation Katescums 8 Develop Participation Requirements for Fully Capitated Systems 9 Develop Participation Requirements Proposals and Execute Agreements	10 Identify Special Program Initiatives 11 Develop SNP Program Participation Standards 12 Establish SNP Payment Methodologies	 13 Execute Contracts with SNPs 14 Develop Assignment Algorithm 15 Develop Alternatives if Plan Capacity is Inadequate 16 Develop Provider/Beneficiary Education Program 17 Develop Outreach/Education Process and Conduct Enrollment 18 Prepare and Promulgate Rules and Policy Manual; Modify State Plan

APPENDIX 5 DETAILED CASELOAD AND COST TABLES

Appendix 5.A ANNUAL CASELOAD GROWTH

Appendix 5.A Historical and Projected Annual Caucloud

						MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY		MA-ONLY
Month	TOTAL	53 I	SSI	AFDC	AFDCAHR	SSI	122	AFDC	AFDCAHR	HR	HR-REL
	D\$8 + 0\$A	AGRED	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	ADULTS	ADULTS
1988-89	2,210,548	154,262	248,714	307,935	760,512	147,959	68,792	56.874	230,709	185,767	49,025
1989-90	2,337,202	155,471	259,588	303,352	772,673	148,917	68,882	71,870	285,653	206,452	64,345
1990-91	2,541,478	159,707	282,195	326,673	232,158	148,678	72,269	85,547	328,068	244,685	61.499
1991-92	2,755,995	163,392	321,546	349,699	885,546	151,267	78,029	96,564	368,907	276,465	64,579
1992-93	2,910,456	168,487	359,105	378,870	925,176	IS1,492	81.192	100,331	388,460	293,385	63,958
1993-94	3,064,826	172,716	396,716	403,760	956,556	153,852	26,485	106,290	415,937	301,651	70,857
1994-95	3,218,707	176.567	424,848	423,909	985,409	157,280	91,45	114,199	464,601	300,062	20,373
1995-96	3,373,657	181,266	455,883	449,533	1,020,852	157,42	7 95,511	122,104	507,817	300,642	2 2,553
1996-97	3,551,525	185,662	496,720	474,819	1,060,881	157,243	100,461	133,183	557,298	298,721	86,522
1997-98	3,731,274	189,809	539,806	500,789	1,103,274	157,114	104,522	143,059	605,223	297,193	90,484
1998-99	3,967,710	194,976	597,860	534.742	1,156,361	157,012	109,692	156,160	669,035	296,557	7 95,315
1999-00	4.194.769	199,806	655,027	567,384	1,206,823	156,951	114,624	169,141	733,000	296,039	99,967

Appendix 5.B MONTHLY CASELOAD GROWTH

Appendix 5.R

Historical and Projected Monthly Caseload

							MA-ONLY		MA-ONL'		
Month	TOTAL DSS + OSA	SSI	BL & DIZ SSI	AFDC ADULTS	AFDCAHR CHILDREN	AGED AGED	122	AFDC	AFDCAHR	HR	HR-REI
Oct-88	2,171,995	156,443	246,186	312,462	767,017	147,684	BL 4: DES 66,746	ADULTS	204,055	ADULTS	ADULIN
lov-88	2,176,398	156,056	247,432	312,805	767,517	147,942	66,806	33,193 53,166		178,784 179,622	39,4 39,4
Dec-88	2,172,040	155,5\$3	248,375	310,774	763.175	147.491	66,896	53,160		179,522	
Jan-89	2,200,787	155,726	250,382	311,755	766,095	148,890	68,901	55,529		182,853	39,6 43,4
7eb-89	2,196,278	154,171	250,212	309,731	761.4%	147,817	68,767	55,846		181,367	43,4
Mar-89	2,210,757	153,620	246,519	310,084	763,157	147,717	69,364	36,704		187,949	431 4 8,0
Apr-89	2,226,926	153,593	248,306	309,465	763226	147,869	69,6 83	58,261		189,929	51,4
Any-89	2,231,788	153,427	248.69,	307,618	754,233	148,123	69,134	58,872		190,624	53,3
lun-89	2,239,143	153,513	249,715	306,246	751,569	148,037	70,010	59,605	254,262	191,305	54,1
Jul-89	2,232,517	153,236	249,854	302,378	756,879	147,668	69,947	59,616		189,763	56.1
ug-89	2,233,875	153,011	249,143	301,317	756,277	148,057	69,464	19,472		188,784	57.5
cp-89	2,234,072	132,768	249,351	300,560	735.367	148,213	69,047	58,966		188,506	59,4
Oct-89	2,248,636	152,852	250,801	300,594	751,038	149,306	*****	59,664		191,633	60,6
ov-89	2,253,509	153,918	251,771	299,530	737.131	149,264	68,880	59,385		194,232	61,2
ec-89	2,260,588	154,114	212,997	299,708	758,401	148,653	68,118	39,486	•	196,989	61,6
en-90	2,310,812	154,715	255,689	302,236	768,590	149,569	68,515	68,962		202,544	64,5
eb-90	2,324,377	155,022	257,\$31	302,194	770,595	148,715	68,181	70,969		203,787	65,4
(ar-90	2,349,700	155,670	259319	304,171	775,665	148,819	68,632	73,756		207,772	67,
рг-90	2,359,876	155,630	261,681	304,222	775,797	149,178	68,560	75,291		209,319	67.
ay-90	2,359,619	155,000		302,402	772,449	149,310	******	76,711		210,459	66,
an-90	2,371,363	155,472	262,759	302,954	775,547	148,892	69,066	78,223	,	212,209	65,
ul-90	2,387,475	156,775	264,791	304,966	781,167	148,797	69,239	79,162		214,244	64,
ug-90	2,403,323	157,202	266,769	307,507	787,354	148,411	69,779	80,114		216,383	63,
ep-90	2,417,145	158,686	2-50	309,735	791,337	148,093	69,731	80,715		217,849	63,
ct-90	2,438,275	159,463	270,517	312,296	796,862	148,086	70,102	82,221		221,228	63,
ov-90	2,449,745	159,515	271,833	315,022	101,667	147.162	70,245	82,654		224,919	61,
•c- 9 0	2,466,132	159,709	273,595	318,028	807,519	146,783	70,734	82,545		230,017	61,
in-91	2,497,370	159,592	276,234	321,288		147,174	70,820	84,576		235,446	61,
b-91	2,516,737	159,343	278,480	3 w 5		147,293	71,119	85,683		238,595	61,
lar-91	2,539,279	159,254	281,203	327.619		148,019	71,806	85,313		244,235	61,
pr-91	2,557,452	159,515	284,084	329,152	,	148,306	71,560	\$6,019		249,180	60.
ay-91	2,573,436	159,296	284,536	330,350		148,777	73,037	86,797	,	253,486	60,
un-91	2,388,461	159,616	287,726	331,303		149,762	73,782	\$7,075		256,038	60,
ul-91	2,510,572	160,274	267,740	335.156		150,665	74,329	87,690		257,871	
ug-91	2,610,3 /2 2,626,3 4 3	160,29\$		337,791	•	151,157	74,773	87,934	•	261,941	61,
cp-91	2,633,893	160.539	294,739	337,727		150,950	74,915	88,061		263,260	62,
an-92	2,705,173	161,699	307,235	348,636		151366	76,077	90,547		275,416	64.
cb-92	2,717,189	161,586	310,321	349,168		150,721	76,162	92,208		276,055	65,
lat-92	2,740,362	162,188	314,742	349,729		151,105	77,033	94,909		277,412	
pr-92	2,741,736					151,105	77,744	96,481		275,095	65
		162,357	317,672	347,450				98,166		275,440	
lay-92 un-92	2,752,813	163,471	321,839	346,697		151,048 151,265	78,448 78,889	99,222		275,837	
ul-92	2,765,777	164,177	325,790	347,150			79,113	99,293		276,420	
us-92	2,777,960	164,546 165,030	328,219 332,664	349,898		151,330 151,717	79,340	99,380		276,962	
ep-92	2,794,668	,	•	352,865			79,455	98,872		279,547	
)ct-92	2,808,275	165,470	335,436	355,702		151,839	79,333	98,596		285,232	
604 -9 2	2,828,738	166,460 167,066	3 38,418 342,842	359,523		151,59 1 151,350	79,437	97,567		287,410	
	2,839,219			361,654		150,903	80,095	97,333		282,598	
ec-92 ea-93	2,850,584	167,309	345,501	371,625		150,975	79,878	98,004		286,861	
ob-93	2,870,739	167,549 167,725	3 49,386 353,669	374,875		151,239	\$0,510	98,837		290,075	
tar-93	2, 8\$ 6,467			376,793		151,412	\$1,152	100,06		296,514	
1817-93 1914-93	2,913,875	168,144	331,342	390,322		151.195	\$1,243	101,21		300,056	
	2,930,765	168,459	361,219	201 264	930,044		\$1,764	101,212		300,900	
(ay-93	2,945,286	1 68,974		384,355		151,333	\$2,069	102,58		298,110	
lun-93	2,949,867	169,348		386,232	•	151,561	\$2,400	102,50		298,036	
Iul-93	2,959,352	169,895	372,241	387,750		151,665				298,492	
\и g-9 3	2,974,179	100 404	376,079	389,925		152,260		102,484 102,499			
Sep-93 Oct-93	2,976,397	170,634		390,584		152,409					
JC1-93	2,991,131	171,329	312,123	392,16	945,526	132,644	#3,972	102,64	7 391,891	*******	64

Appendix S.B Historical and Projected Monthly Caseload

Month	TOTAL	SSI	SSI	AFDC	AFDC&HR	aa-only SSI	MA-ONLY SSI	MA-ONLY AFDC	MA-ONLY		MA-ONI
	DSS + OSA	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	AGED 331	BL A DIS	ADULTS	AFDC&HR CHILDREN	IIR ADULTS	HR-RE
Dec-9 3	3,001,645	172,117	386,398	398,272	948,706	152,431	84,627	101,129	396,347	295,953	
lan-94	3,020,550	172,397	390,094	400,818	951,282	152,384	84,271	102,188	400,901	299,051	
cb-94	3,040,527	172,297	392,649	401,984	952,641	152,819	85,052	105,276	408,5 13	299,963	69,
Aer-94	3,072,605	172,444	395,470	406,058	959,855	133,375		107,213	4(5,221	305,037	71,
\pr-94	3,087,205	172,457	398,247	407,003	961,665	153,632		107,837	418,515	308,594	72,
lay-94	3,101,447	172,921	401,451	408,461	962,014	154,069	87,645	108,906	124,329	307,500	
un-94	3,103,073	173,279	403,926	408,430	960,590	154,270	27,892	108,976	427,269	303,807	74,
Jul-94	3.1 15,449	173,544	406,658	409,161	962,547	115314	-	109,273	431,\$60	302,913	75.
\ug-94	3,124,032	173,806	408,883	409,380	963,631	156,150	89,062	110,051	435,377	301,775	75
Sер-94	3,130,758	174,094	410,157	410,054	965,416	156,660	89,128	110,536	437,472	300,848	76
Oct-94	3,143,406	174,533	412,332	411,996	968,694	156,910	90,004	110,847	441,205	299,736	77.
lov-94	3,148,086	174,813	414,214	413,505	969,065	156,995	89,688	114019	443,553	297,730	77
Doc-94	3,165,915	175,160	416,718	416,114	974,230	157,325	90,492	111,701	448,281	297,560	
an-95	3,179,343	175,606	418,283	418,994	976,814	157,460	90,\$26	112,215	456,751	299,159	79,
4ay-95	3,245,504	176,879	427,368	428,135	990,913	157,129	91,752	115,3\$0	470,674	304,916	12,
un-95	3,254,310	177,340	429,903	429,673	992,762	157,195	92,127	116,131	475,022	302,233	81,
Tul-95	3,256,818	177,752	432,186	430,620	995,745	157,415	92,358	116,325	480,110	301,748	82,
\ug-95	3,277,799	178,271	434,830	432,131	998,831	157,485	92,829	116,797	485,052	299,226	82
ep-95	3,257,141	178,754	437,799	434,016	1,001,629	157.601	-	117,176	486,758	W 10-00	82
Oct-95	3,294,131	179,164	440,095	435,459	1,004,250	157,927	93,531	118,002	486,986	296,524	81
iov-95	3,299,921	179,627	442,313	437,568	1,005,965	137,506	93,381	11\$,091	489,454	294,768	80
)ec-95	3,318,327	179,978	445,448	441,224	1,010,975	157,749	94,031	118,517	,	2951647	
lan-96	3,329,815	180,469	447,702	444,182	1,013,864	157,665	94,454	118,853	494,812	296,652	81
ob-96	3,350,410	180,836	450,958	446,360	1,017,042	157,523	•	120,899	499,323	300,970	81
/ar-96	3J73.327	181,176	454,224	450,082	1,021,181	157,117	•	122,109	504,269	305,095	12
pr-96	3,388,169	181,489	456,657	452,835	1,023,338	157,340	95,580	122,752		306,332	82
(ay-96	3,402,598	181,815	460,120	454,799	1,025,974	157,107		123,543	\$14,608	304947	63
un-96	3,413,139	182,119	463,287	456,107	1,026,962	157,086	96,874	124,087	518,888	304,327	83
lul-96	3,426,537	182,468	466,492	457,444	1,030,343	147,094	97,117	124,982	523,697	302,913	83
ug-96	3,437,561	182,836	469,965	458,481	1,033,107	157,115	97,740	126,129	527,708	300,457	84
ep-96	3,450,154	183,213	473,310	459,860	1,036,586	157,194	98,025	127,284	531,400	299,066	84
Oct-96	3,463,542	183,587	476,694	461,824	1,040,377	157,289	98,480	128,322	135,048	297,556	a4
lov-96	3,476,115	183,962	480,355	464,068	1,043,221	157,341		129,278	538,548	296,175	84
Dec-96	3,493,421	184,337	483,762	466,609	1,048,254	157,398	99,176	130,246	542,391	296,208	85
an-97	3,508,807	184,714	487,135	469,279	1,051,652	157,391	99,583	131,154	546,205	296,460	85
eb-97	3,527,090	185,091	490,887	471,782	1,055,395	157,374		131,945	550,280	298,467	85
Aar-97	3,545,482	185,469	494,340	474,150	1.059,537	157,354	100,298	132,781		300,557	86
\pr-97	3,561,884	185,847	498,302	476,448	1,062,638	157,301	100,631	133,5	558,937	301345	
Asy-97	3,577,407	186,227	502,177	478,748	1,066,340	157,176	•	134,421	563,423	300,838	
un-97	3,592,269	186,607	505,745	480,677	1,069,394	157,131	101,379	135,268	567, 1 69	300,602	
Jul-97	3,608,758	186,968	509,874	482,619	1,073,931	157,063	101,738	136,139	572,346	299,934	
Lug-97	3,623,489	187,370	513,684	484,672	1,077,821	157,048		137,041	576,786	254,695	
ap-97	3,639,575	187,752	317.686	486,954	1,082,010	157,044		137,949	5 \$1,1\$9	297,903	
)ct-97	3,655,934	188,135	521,894	489,432	1,086,160	157,051		138,913	385,584	297,036	
lov-97	3,671,614	188,519	525,771	492,106	1,089,748	157,071		139,	589,979	497,7494	89
Dcc-97	3,689,867	188,904	529,932	494,863	1,094,466	151.119		140,111		296,093	
an-98	3,706,867	189,290	534,185	497,578	1,098,015	1S7.135		141,775		296,123	
cb-98	3,725,208	189,676	538,181	500,204	1,101,921	157,169		142,731		297,062	
4ar-98	3,743,791	190,064	542,402	502,720	1,106,017	157,173		143,686		298,126	
pr-98	3,761,293	190,452	546,674	505,155	1,109,575	157,170		144,642		298,609	
•	3,781,293	190,432	550,773	507,590	1,113,622	157,132		145,601		298,451	
fay-98 Scp-98	3,848,308	192,404	56 8,43 9	517,449	1,129,946	157,132		149,505		297,01	
жр- уе Эсt-9 8		192,796		520,114		156,992		150,502		294,525	
40 n-38 701-39	3,865,790		572,742 477 725	520,114 522,838	1,133,509	136,911		1\$1,50		296,050	
	3,883,326	193,190	577,235					152,521		29591	
Dec-98	3,902,217	193,584	581,872	525,562		156,992		153,542		29391. 293,86 1	
Jan-99	3,920,011	193,980	586,221	528,265		156,996				296,296	
F ob-99 Mar -99	3,939,165	194,374	590,852	530,905	1,150,051	157,021	•	154,569			
	3,958,306	194,772	595,481	533,493	1,154,230	157,025	109,482	155,603	666,251	296,#30	, 97

Appendix 5.B Historical and Projected Monthly Caseland

						MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY		MA-ONLY
Month	TOTAL	3\$1	SSI .	AFDC	AFDCAHR	33[331	AFDC	AFDCAHR	HR	HR-REL
	DSS + OSA	AGED	BL & DES	ADULTS	CHILDREN	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	ADULTS	ADULTS
May-99)	3,995,783	195,568	604,660	538,639	1,162,393	157,037	110,288	157,689	676,469	297,077	95,963
Jun-99	4,014,368	195,968	609,285	541,249	1,166,449	157,039	110,693	158,741	681,640	297,068	
Jul-99	4,033,457	196,368	613,870	543,898	1,170,915	157,020	111,099	159,800	686,851	296,932	
Aug-99	4,052,139	196,769	618,741	546,577	1,174,970	157,013	111,507	160,866	•	296,625	,
Sep-99	4,071,085	197,170	623,417	549,300	1,179,175	156,988	111,917	161,940	•	296,386	
Oct-99	4,090,031	197,573	628,126	552,062	1,183,353	156,975	112,328	163,020	*	296,113	
Nov-99	4,109,184	197,976	633,041	554,855	1,187,448	156,956	•			295,839	,
Dec-99	4,128,783	198,380	637,727	557,648	1,191,902			-		295,728	•
Jan-00	4,148,137	198,785	642,631	560,427	1,195,933			•		295,673	•
Feb-00	4,168,277	199.191	647,582	563,187	1,200,254	156,950	113,987	•	=	295,860	•
Mar-00	4,188,210	199,596	652,341	565,938	1,204,598	156,947	•	=	• -	296,123	
Apr-00	4,208,316	200,005	657,368	568,695	1,208,902	156,959	114,826		•	296,279	,
May-00	4,228,460	200,414	662,321	571,475	1,213,216	156,959	115,247	•		296,284	,
Jun-00	4,248,439	200,823	667,212	574,288	1,217,500	•	•-	•		296,293	
Jul-00	4,268,986	201,133	672,329	577,134	1,221,990		•		•	296,235	
Aug-00	4,288,992	201,644	677,305	580,006		•	•			296,084	
Sep-00	4,309,408	202.055	682.337	582,896		•				295,956	

Appendix 5.B

Historical and Projected Monthly Caselead - Percent Change

Month	TOTAL	\$\$1	591	AFDC	AFDCAHR	aa-only SSI	MA-ONLY SSI	MA-ONLY AFDC	MA-ONLY AFDCAHR	HIR	MA-ONI HR-RE
<u> </u>	DSS + OSA	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULIS	CHILDREN	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULIS	CHILDREN	ADULTS	ADULI
Oct-88											
Vov-88	0.20%	-0.25%	0.51%	0.11%	0.07%	0.17%	0.09%	-0.05%	0.7 196	0.47%	0.1
Dec-88	-0.20%	-0.30%	0.38%	-0.65%	-0.57%	-0.30%	0.13%	-0.21%	0.22%	0.05%	0.4
Jan-89	1.32%	0.09%	0.81%	0.32%	0.38%	0.95%	3.00%	4.66%	4.77%	1.75%	9.5
Peb-89 Mar-89	-0.20%	-1.00%	-0.07%	-0.64%	-0.61%	-0.72%	-0.19%	0.57%	1.98%	-0.81%	4.4
var-89 \pr-89	0.66%	-0.36%	-1,48%	0.11%	0.22%	-0.07%	0.87%	1.54%	2.74%	3.63%	5.9
ци-ех Гау-89	0.73%	-0.02%	0.72% 0.1 6%	-0.20%	0.02%	0.10%	0.46%	2.75%	3.27%	1.05%	7.0
nu-85	0.22%	-0.11%		-0.60%	-1.19%	0.17%	0.22%	1.05%	5.11%	0.37%	3.6
ul-89	0.33%	0.06%	0.41%	-0.45%	-0.35%	-0.06%	0.25%	1.25%	2.92%	0.36%	2.9
	-0.30% 0.00%	-0.18%	0.06%	-1.26%	0.71%	-0.25%	-0.09%	0.02%	-2.86%	-0.81%	2.3
m 8-8 8	0.06%	-0.15%	-0.12%	-0.35%	-0.08%	0.26%	-0.69%	0.09%	1.31%	-0.52%	2.3
:p-89	0.01%	-0.16%	-0:08%	-0.25%	-0.12%	0.11%	-0.54%	-1.18%	0.63%	-0.15%	3.3
ct-89	0.65%	0.05%	0.58%	0.01%	0.31%	0.74%	0.00%	1.13%	1.66%	1.66%	2.0
ov-89	0.22%	0.70%	0.39%	-0.35%	-0.12%	-0.03%	-0.30%	-0.47%	0.84%	1.36%	0.9
•6-89	0.31%	0.13%	0.49%	0.06%	0.17%	-0.41%	-1.11%	0.17%	0.92%	1.42%	0.5
n-90	2.22%	0.39%	1.06%	0.84%	1.34%	0.62%	0.58%	15.93%	5.73%	2.82%	4.7
b-90	0.59%	0.20%	0.84%	-0.01%	0.26%	-0.57%	-0.49%	291%		0.61%	1.4
at-90	1.09%	0.42%	0.58%	0.65%	0.66%	0.07%	0.66%	3.93%	2.50%	1.96%	2.7
pr-90	0.43%	-0.03%	0.91%	0.02%	0.02%	0.24%	-0.10%	2.08%	1 <i>.</i> 46%	0.74%	0.1
ay-90	-0.01%	-0.40%	0.01%	-0.60%	-0.43%	0.09%	0.34%	1.89%	1.30%	0.54%	-1.8
m-90	0.50%	0.30%	0.41%	0.18%	0.40%	-0.28%	0.40%	1.97%	1.22%	0.83%	-0.7
11-90	0.68%	0.84%	0.77%	0.66%	0.72%	-0.06%	0.25%	1.20%	1.08%	0.96%	-1.7
1 g-9 0	0.66%	0.66%	0.75%	0.83%	0.79%	-0.26%	0.78%	1.20%	0.68%	1.00%	-1.8
p-90	0.58%	0.56%	0.82%	0.72%	0.51%	-0.21%	-0.07%	0.75%	0.95%	0.68%	4
ct-90	0.87%	0.49%	0.58%	0.83%	0.70%	0.00%	0.53%	1.87%	1.66%	1.55%	0.
v-90	0.47%	0.08%	0.49%	0.87%	0.60%	-0.62%	0.20%	0.53%	0.41%	1.67%	-3.3
6 -90	0.67%	0.08%	0.65%	0.93%	0.73%	-0.26%	0.70%	-0.13%	0.31%	2.27%	-0.1
n-91	1.27%	-0.07%	0.96%	1.03%	1.34%	0.27%	0.12%	2.46%	1.94%	236%	09
b-91	0.78%	-0.16%	0.81%	0.95%	0.81%	0.08%	0.42%	1.31%	0.97%	1.34%	-0.2
ar-91	0.90%	-0.06%	0.98%	1.01%	0.98%	0.49%	0.97%	-0.43%	0.79%	2.36%	-1.0
pr-91	0.72%	0.16%	1.02%	0.47%	0.61%	0.19%	-0.34%	0.83%	0.96%	2.02%	-0.
ay-91	0.62%	9.14%	0.16%	0.36%	0.63%	0.32%	2.06%	0.90%	0.80%	1.73%	-0.0
n -91	0.58%	0.20%	1.12%	0.29%	0.44%	0.66%	1.02%	0.32%	0.57%	1.01%	0.0
4-91	0.85%	0.41%	1.23%	1.16%	0.85%	0.60%	0.74%	0.71%	0.67%	0.72%	1.
ug-91	0.61%	0.01%	0.29%	0.79%	0.66%	0.33%	0.60%	0.28%	0.42%	1.58%	-0.i
p-91	0.29%	0.15%	0.89%	-0.02%	0.07%	-0.14%	0.19%	0.14%	0.56%	0.50%	1.
in-92	0.76%	0.00%	0.96%	0.34%	0.37%	0.22%	0.54%		1.68%		
:b-92	0.76%	-0.07%	1.00%	0.34% 0.15%	0.23%	4.43%	0.11%			1.24%	1.5
w-92			1.42%					1.83%	1.25%	0.23%	0.4
	0.85%	0.37%		0.16%	0.43%	0.25%	1.14%	2.93%	2.20%	0.49%	1.
pr-92	0.05%	0.10%	0.93%	-0.65%	-0.25%	-0.06%	0.92%		0.97%	-0.84%	-1.0
ay-92	0.40%	0.69%	1.31%	O . m		0.02%	0.91%	1.75%	1.31%	0.13%	-0.
10-92	0.47%	0.43%	1.23%	0.13%	0.30%	0.14%	0.56%	1.08%	0.91%	0.14%	-0.
11-92	0.44%	0.22%	0.75%	0.79%		0.04%	0.28%	0.07%	0.33%	0.21%	-1.4
ug-92	0.60%	0.29%	1.35%	0.85%		0.26%	9.29%		0.64%	0.20%	0.3
:p-92	0.49%	0.27%	0.83%	0.80%	0.52%	0.08%	0.14%	-0.51%	0.21%	0.93%	-0.:
ct-92	0.73%	0.60%	0.89%	1.07%	0.76%	-0.16%	-0.15%	-0.28%	0.24%	2.03%	
ov-92	0.37%	0.36%	1.31%	0.59%		-0 .16%	0.13%			0.76%	
∞-92	0.40%	0.15%	0.78%	276%		-0.30%	0.83%			-1.67%	
n-93	0.71%	0.14%	1.12%	0.87%		0.05%	-0.27%			15 1%	Q.
b-93	0.55%	0.11%	1.23%	0.51%		0.17%	0.79%	0.85%		1.12%	
ar-93	0.95%	0.25%	1.04%	0.94%		0.11%	0.80%	1.24%		2.22%	
pr-93	a 5 m	0.19%	1.08%	0.65%		-0.14%	0.11%		0.47%	1.19%	
zy-93	0.50%	0.31%	1.26%	0.41%	0.22%	0.09%	0.64%	1.16%		0.28%	
n-93	0.16%	0.22%	0.78%	0.49%	0.20%	0.15%	0.37%			-0.93%	
ul-93	0.32%	0.32%	0.98%	0.39%	0.34%	0.07%	0.40%	-0.16%		-0.02%	
ug-93	0.50%	0.23%	1.03%	0.56%		0.39%		0.06%		0.15%	0
ep-93	0.07%	0.20%	0.56%	0.17%		0.10%				-0.72%	
ct-93	0.50%	0.41%	1.04%	0.40%		0.15%				0.59%	
ov-93	-0.05%	0,34%	0.63%	0.30%		-0.11%				-0.57%	

Appendix 5.8
Historical and Projected Monthly Caseload - Percent Change

Month	TOTAL	SSI	251	AFDC	AFDCAHR	YJNO-AM IRE	MA-ONLY		MA-ONLY	170	MA-ONLY
	DSS + OSA	AGECT	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	AGED	SSI BL & DIS	APDC ADULIS	AFDCAHR CHILDREN	HR ADULTS	HR-REL ADULTS
Dec-93	0.41%	0.12%	0.48%	1.25%	0.41%	-0.03%	0.59%	-0.27%		-0.14%	
Jan-94	0.63%	0.16%	0.96%	0.64%	0.27%	-0.03%	-0.42%	1.05%		1.05%	2.28%
Peb-94	0.66%	0.06%	0.65%	0.29%	0.14%	0.29%	0.9396	3.02%	1.90%	0.30%	3.23%
Mar-94	1.06%	0.09%	0.72%	1.01%	0.76%	0.36%	1,49%	1.84%		1.69%	3.29%
Apr-94	0.48%	0.01%	0.70%	0.23%	0.19%	0.17%	0.74%	0.58%		1.17%	0.96%
May-94	0 .46 %	0.27%	0.90%	0.36%	0.04%	0.28%	0.79%	0.99%	1.44%	-0.35%	2.29%
Jun-94	0.05%	0.21%	0.62%	0.01%	-0.15%	0.13%	0.28%	0.06%		-1.20%	0.92%
Jul-94	0.40%	0.15%	0.6896	0.18%	0.20%	0.68%	1.00%	0.27%	1.07%	-0.29%	1.04%
Aug-94	0.28%	0.15%	0.55%	0.05%	0.11%	0.54%	0.33%	0.71%	0.81%	-0.38%	0.67%
Sep-94	0.22%	0.17%	0.31%	0.16%	0,1946	0.33%	0.07%	0.44%	0.48%	-0.31%	0.63%
Oct-94	0.40%	0.25%	0.53%	0.47%	0.34%	0.16%	0.98%	0.28%		-0.37%	0.037
Nov-94	0.15%	0.16%	0.46%	0.37%	0.04%	0.05%	-0.35%	0.16%	0.53%	-0.67%	0.46%
Dec-94	0.57%	0.20%	0.60%	0.63%	0.53%	0.21%	0.90%	0.61%	1.07%	-0.06%	1.13%
Jan-95	0.42%	0.25%	0.38%	0.69%	0.27%	0.09%	0.37%	0.46%	0.55%	0.54%	1.09%
May-95	0.39%	0.21%	0.67%	0.50%	0.30%	-0.05%	0.39%	0.62%	0.96%	-0.67%	1.11%
Jun-95	0.27%	0.26%	0.59%	0.36%	0.19%	0.04%	0.41%	0.48%	0.92%	-0.88%	
Jul-95	0.38%	0.23%	0.53%	0.22%	0.30%	0.14%	0.25%	0.17%		-0.16%	
Aug-95	0.34%	0.29%	0.61%	0.35%	0.31%	0.14%	0.51%	0.41%		-0.84%	-0.26%
Sep-95	0.29%	0.27%	0.68%	0.44%	0.31%	0.03%	0.23%		1.03%	-0.33%	
Oct-95	0.21%	0.23%	0.52%	0.33%	0.32%	0.20%	0.52%	0.32%	0.3%		
Nov-95	0.18%	0.25%	0.50%	0.33%	0.3276	-0.01%	-0.16%	0.71%		-0.58%	
Dec-95	0.56%	0.20%	0.71%	0.84%	0.50%	-0.10%		0.08%		-0.59%	
Jan-96				0.67%			0.70%	0.36%	0.83%	0.30%	0.51%
Fob-96	0.35% 0.62%	0.27% 0.20%	0,31%	0.67%	0.29%	-0.05%	0.45%	0.28%	0.27%	0.34%	-0.12%
Mar-96			0.73%		0.32%	-0.09%	0.26%	1.72%		1.46%	
	0.68%	0.19%	0.72%	0.83%	0.40%	-0.07%	0.56%	1.00%		1.37%	
Apr-96 May-96	0.45%	0.17%	0.54%	0.61%	021%	-0.05%	0.37%	053%		0.41%	0.41%
	0.43%	0.18%	0.76%	0.43%	0.26%	-0.15%	0.77%	0.64%		-0.45%	0.83%
Jun-96	0.31%	0.17%	0.69%	0.29%	0.10%	-0.01%	0.58%	0.44%		-0.20%	
Jul-96	0.39%	0.19%	0.69%	0.29%	0.33%	0.01%	0.25%	0.72%		-0.46%	
Aug-96	0.32%	0.20%	0.75%	0.23%	0.27%	0.01%	0.64%	0.92%		-0.81%	
Sep-96	0.37%	0,21%	0.71%	0.30%	0.34%	0.05%	0,29%	0.92%		-0.46%	
Oct-96	0.39%	0.20%	0.71%	0.43%	0.37%	0.07%		0.82%		-0.5 1%	0.179
Nov-96	0.37%	0.20%	0.77%	0.49%	0.27%	0.03%	0.35%	0.74%	0.65%	-0.46%	
Dec-96	0.50%	0.20%	0.71%	0.55%	0.48%	0.04%	0.36%	0.75%		0.01%	
Jan-97	0.44%	0.20%	0.70%	0,57%	0.32%	0.00%	0.41%	0.70%		0.09%	
Feb-97	0.52%	0.20%	0.77%	0.53%	0.36%	-0.01%	0.31%	0.63%		0.68%	
Mar-97	0.52%	0.20%	0.70%	0.50%	0.39%	-0.01%		0,60%		0.70%	
Apr-97	0.46%	0.20%	0.80%	0.48%	0.29%	-0.03%		0.61%		0.26%	
May-97	0.45%	0.20%	0.78%	0.48%	0.35%	-0.0 E%		0.62%		-0.17%	
Jun-97	0.40%	0.20%	0.71%	0.40%	0.29%	-0.03%		0.63%		-0.08%	
Jul-97	0.46%	0.20%	0.82%	0.40%	0.42%	-0.04%		0.64%		-0.22%	
Aug-97	0.41%	0.20%	0.75%	0.43%	0.36%	-0.01%				-0.41%	
Sep-97	0.44%	0.20%	0.78%	0.47%	0.39%	0.00%				-0.27%	
Oct-97	0.45%	0.20%	0.81%	0.51%	0.38%	0.00%	0.38%	0.68%		-0.29%	
Nov-97	0,43%	0.20%	0.74%	0.55%	0.33%	0.01%	0.36%	0.68%	0.75%	-0.28%	0.279
Dec-97	0.50%	0.20%	0.79%	0.56%	0.43%	0.03%	0.37%	0.68%	0.75%	-0.04%	
Jan-98	0.46%	0.20%	0.80%	0.55%	0.32%	0.01%	0.37%	0.68%	0.71%	0.03%	0.269
Feb-98	0.49%	0.20%	0.75%	0.53%	0.36%	0.02%	0.36%	0.67%	0.76%	0.32%	0.651
Mar-98	0.50%	0.20%		0.50%						0.36%	0.39
Apr-98	0.47%	0.20%		0.48%			0.36%			0.16%	0.41
May-98		0.20%		0.48%						-0.05%	
Sep-98	0.46%	0.20%		0.50%						-0.15%	0.42
Oct-98	0.45%	0.20%		0.51%						-0.16%	
Nov-98	0.45%	0.20%		0.52%		-0.01%				-0.169	
Dec-98	0.49%	0.20%		0.52%						-0.05%	
Jan-99	0.46%	0.20%		0.51%						-0.01%	
Feb-99	0.49%	0.20%		0.50%						0.14%	
Mar-99		0.20%		0.49%						0.18%	
Apr-99	0.47%	0.20%		0.48%						0.099	

Appendix 5.B
Historical and Projected Monthly Caseloud - Percent Change

						MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY	MA-ONLY		MA-ONLY
Month	TOTAL	3 3 I	122	AFDC	AFDCAHR	831	SSI	AFTIC	AFDCAHR	HIR	HR-REL
	DSS + OSA	.ACDECO	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	AGED	BL & DIS	ADULTS	CHILDREN	ADULTS	ADULTS
May-99	0.48%	0.20%	0.79%	0.48%	0.37%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.01%	0.44%
Jun-99	0.47%	0.20%	0.76%	0.48%	0,35%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0,76%	0.00%	0.28%
Jul-99	0.48%	0.20%	0.75%	0.49%	0.38%	-0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.05%	0.49%
Aug-99	0.46%	0.20%	0.79%	0.49%	0.35%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.10%	0.27%
Sep-99	0.47%	0,20%	0.76%	0.50%	0.36%	-0.02%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.08%	0.45%
Oct-99	0.47%	0.20%	0.76%	0.50%	0.35%	-0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	~0. 09%	0.37%
Nov-99	0.47%	0.20%	0.78%	0.51%	0.35%	-0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.09%	0.38%
Dec-99	0.48%	0.20%	0.74%	0.50%	0.38%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.04%	0.47%
Jan-00	0.47%	0.20%	0.77%	0.50%	0.34%	-0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.02%	0.34%
Feb-00	0.49%	0.20%	0.77%	0.49%	0,36%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	0.06%	0.49%
Mar-00	0.48%	0.20%	0.73%	0.49%	0.36%	0.00%	0,37%	0.67%	0.76%	0.09%	
Apr-00	0.48%	0.20%	0,77%	0.49%	0.35%	0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	0.05%	0.42%
May-00	0.48%	0.20%	0.75%	0.49%	0.37%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	0.00%	
Jun-00	0.47%	0.20%	0.74%	0,49%	0.35%	0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	0.00%	0.34%
Jul-00	0.45%	0.20%	0.77%	0.50%	0.37%	0.80%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.02%	0.46%
	0.47%	0.20%	0.74%	0.50%	0.35%	0.00%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	-0.05%	0.32%
Sep-00	0,48%	0.20%	0.74%	0.50%	0.36%	-0.01%	0.37%	0.67%	0.76%	4.04%	0.45%

Appendix 5.B
Projected Monthly Enrollment

Month	TOTAL ELIGIBLES	EXEMPT ELIGIBLES	TARGET POP.	MANDATORY ENROLLMENT	not Enrolled
Oct-95	3,294,131	537,751	2,756,380	612,103	2,144,27
Nov-95	3,299,921	538,776	2,761,145	688,638	2,072,50
Dec-95	3,318,327	540,5 7 4	2,777,753	776,130	2,001,62
J an- 96	3,329,815	541,950	2,787,865	857,817	1,930,04
Feb-96	3,350,410	543,779	2,806,631	947,492	1,859,13
Mar-96	3,373,1 27	545,751	2,827,376	1,039,058	1,788,31
Apr-96	3,388,169	547,285	2,840,884	1,124,058	1,716,82
May-96	3,402,598	549,268	2,853,330	1,207,129	1,646,20
Jun-96	3,413,139	551,115	2,862,024	1,286,708	1,575,31
Jul-96	3,426,537	552,899	2,873,638	1,369,264	
Aug-96	3,437,561	555,010	2,882,551	1,448,792	1,433,75
Sep-96	3,450,154	556,892	2,893,262	1,530,336	
Oct-96	3,463,542	558,913	2,904,629	1,612,443	
Nw-96	3,476,185	560,845	2,915,340	1,693,724	
Dec-96	3,493,421	562,777	2,930,644		
Jan-97	3,508,807	564,665	2,944,142	1,864,483	
Feb-97	3,527,090	566,594	2,960,496	1,988,822	
Mar-97	3,545,482	568,526	2,976,956	2,113,269	
Apr-97	3,561,884	570,505	2,991,379	2,235,678	
May-97	3,577,807	572,433	3,005,374	2,357,659	
Jun-97	3,592,269	574,345	3,017,924	2,478,196	
Jul-97	3,608,758	576,382	3,032,376	2,600,635	•
Aug-97	3,623.489	578,402	3,045,087	2,721,332	
Sep-97	3,639,575	580,468	3,059,107	2,843,337	
Oct-97	3,655,934	582,620	3,073,314	2,892,232	
Nw-97	3,671,614	584,688	3,086,926	2,940,532	
Dec-97	3,689,867	586.875	3,102,992	2,991,286	
Jan-98	3,706,867	589,059	3.1 17.808	3,040,790	
Feb-98	3,725,208	591,202	3,134,006	3,119,566	
Mar-98	3,743,791	593,387		_	
Apr-98			3,150,404	3,136,825	· -
	3,761,293	595,576	3,165,717	3,165,658	
May-98	3,778,587	597,692 500,033	3,180,895	3,180,895	
Jun-98	3,795,824	599,933	3,195,891	3,195,891	
Jul-98	3,813,760	602,110	3,211,650	3,211,650	
Aug-98	3,830,502	604,286	3,226,216	3,226,216	
Sep-9X	3,848,308	606,551	3,241,757	3,241,757	
Oct-98	3,865,790	608,761	3,257,029	3,257,029	
Nov-98	3,883,326	611.032	3,272,294	3,272,294	
Dec-98	3,902,217	613,370	3,288,847	3388,847	
Jan-99	3,920,011	615,630	3,304,381	3,304,381	
Feb-99	3,939,145	617,993	3,321,172	3,321,172	
Mar-99	3,958,305	620,342	3,337,963	3,337,963	
Apr-99	3,976,874	622,664	3,354,210		
May-99	3,995,782	625.034	3,370,748	3,370,748	
Jun-99	4,014,368	627392	3,386,976		
Jul-99	4,033,457	629,727	3,403,730		
Aug-99	4,052,139	632,150	3,419,989	, ,	
Scp-99	4,071,085	634,153	3,436,932	3,436,93	
Oct-99	4,090,03 <u>1</u>	636.901	3,453,130	3,453,13	0

Appendix 5.B Projected Monthly Enrollment

Month	TOTAL ELIGI BLES	EXEMPT ELIGIBLES	TARGET POP.	MANDATORY ENROLLMENT	NOT ENROLLED
Nov-99	4,109,184	639,342	3,469,842	3,469,842	0
Dec-99	4,128,783	641,744	3,487,039	3,487,039	0
Jan-0()	4,148,136	644,205	3,503,931	3,503,931	0
Feb-00	4,168,277	646,702	3,521,575	3,521,575	0
Mar-00	4,188,210	649,144	3,539,066	3,539,066	. 0
Apr-00	4,208,316	651,676	3,556,640	3,556,640	0
May-00	4,228,460	654,182	3,574,278	3,574,278	, 0
Jun-0()	4,248,438	656,687	3,591,751	3,591,751	. 0
Jul-00	4,268,986	659,244	3,609,742	3,609,742	0
Aug-00	4,288,992	661,775	3,627217	3,627,217	O
Sep-00	4,309,408	664,316	3,645,092	3,645,092	

Appendix 5.C

STATE ADJUSTMENTS

FFY 1982-83 Total 0 Ut 30

in Financial Control of the Control

822,874,444 82,842,870 81,884,873 817,872,873 817,872,873 817,874,873 817,874,873 817,874,873 825-8200 884,000 816,000 82002.410 886,000 91,300 81,000 8 11,214,624 12,735,1105 12,740,105 12,740,105 12,040,105 12,046,022 12,046,02 12 811,215,308 511,300,405 81,000 81,500 814,135 800,136 801,141 5112.006.305 5112.006.305 5112.006.305 521.506 547.507 5115.642.112 84.342,713 80,450,381 810,172,407 81278,137 81,770,472 81,270,138 81,804,910 84,804,910 2 m \$80,346,028 \$6,167,638 \$24,670,591 \$6,167,639 \$0 8123,382,754 04,797,497 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005,005 06,005,005 06,005,005 06,005,005 06,005 85,886,864 80 80 81,086,927 87,043,475 \$455,828,160 \$882,620,605

8125.406.787 8147.407.182 86.510.829 8141.474.854 881.801.377 82.425.78 84.563.578

\$20,713,028 \$206,888,320 \$120,967,160 \$120,967,160 \$130,627,143 \$43,746,210 \$88,479,340

\$77,546,640 \$124,271,076 \$124,271,076 \$17,146,672 \$1,600,472 \$445,526,480

Prints 1008

Personal Care Benfoss

Community Burp. Living American

HACS Devices For Fundlensky Desided Elderly

Home & Community Bessel Bervices

HIP Group Health Plan

HP Co-braurence & Deductible

HP Parts

Paral Health Clinics Services

Home Health Services

Laboratory & Reddogy Services

Chric Bervices

Other Praditioners Services

Dental Bardose		913,000,002 913,000,002 913,000,003 914,000,003 914,000,003 914,000,003 912,001,003	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	# S100,0014	888	\$100,909,903	30		.0 S		**********	. 8
1		222222	8 88	I 8	888	8	222222222	2	8 8	8 8	***** E P	8
Drug Rebase Nedoral		(\$10,142,789) (\$14,882,819) (\$10,882,819) (\$10,882,19) (\$11,442,803) (\$21,442,803) (\$21,142,803) (\$21,143,803)	(8110,614,738) 88	80 (\$116,814,736)	222	(8110,614,738)	222222222	2	(8110,614,738)	2 2	22222222222 2 2	8
Prescribed Drupe		111,946,121 2002,946,038 800,772,914 871,178,888 8110,498,802 8110,498,802 814,131,148	**	00 8405, 650, 986	222	\$805,458,986	2222222222	. 8	5805,458,5088	2 2	2222222222 2 2	8
Outpallent Houphall		\$27,238,803 \$244,150,485 \$133,306,205 \$15,627,084 \$25,572,814 \$25,572,814	#21,112,848 #	8821,112,948	222	9821,112,940	2222222222	8	9821,112,940	2 2	2222222222 2 2	8
		917,284,208 841,086,875 940,317,088 841,4841,278 818,042,312 828,042,314 843,045,045,045	8286,810,543 08 08	8286,810,54S	222	\$296,810,543	222222222	8	536,810,543	8 8	2222222222 2 2	8
CS- MR Pleads Presides		213.494.505 213.004.118 804.004.118 804.004.004.00	\$504,740,403 00 00 00	90 80 (74),40,403	888	\$586,740,403	8888888888	8	200,740,400	8 8	888888888 2 2	2
ICF- IMP Public Providers		84 242 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	81,468,303,819 08 08	\$1,44E,303,818	222	81,486,305,819	*******	8	\$1,488,300,818 m	. 2	222222222 2 2	8
Ranky Foody Bericos		EXTRACTOR 557 1204 (A) (43) 1205 (34) 13 (34) 13 (34) 14 (44) 15 (34) 17 (34)	857,084,886,03 08 09	53,884,885,728	222	\$2,886,885,728	2222222222	2	81,000,000,738	. 8	********** * *	8
Marke Health Fee DSH		222222	8 88 9	8 8	\$383,638,572 \$129,636,572 \$484,000,000	272,803,880	222222222	2	572,653,572	2	222222222 2 2	8
Menty Hooth Fix. Registr		\$102,720,622 \$107,728,772 \$1,226,173 \$222,286,800 \$22,286,800 \$9	28 S S S	100 HERO (100 HERO)	222	\$862,654,084	222222222	8	9862,854,084 90	8	2222222222 2 2	2
Powderd Hospital DSH		******	8 88 1	Rg	87,190,657,428 81,271,805,676 \$819,031,562	12,190,637,428	888888888	2	E2,180,657,428	8	*******	8
Postert Houpta Regular		8902,481,787 9907,828,000 8405,420,124 8742,002,016 8243,222 8290,280,220 8380,017,854	\$5,719,450,862 \$0 \$0	58,718,450,882	222	\$3,718,450,682	********	8	\$3,719,450,662	8	8888888888 2 2	8
Monthly FP Cost per Eligible		81,015.40 81,015.40 8198.91 81,365.1 82,367.85 82,563.89 875.89	8 00 0	0 87 88 0 87 88 78		1			3088 .01			THE CO.
Monthly Average Bigithes		148,447 339,105 373,870 825,178 151,462 190,331	2,553,113	2,563,113		2,563,113			2,563,113		•	2 550 (113
Arrust Total FP Expenditues		51 JAG 1964 B1 54 JTS 4577 JAH 8865 2556 319 54 252 255 329 54 252 257 257 54 252 257 257 55 255 259 55 255	817,384,006,388 80 80 80	9817,384,088,386	\$2,744,477,000 \$1,401,445,448 \$1,302,103,525	\$20,148,533,386	60.00 (Woods (WO) (Woods (WO) (WO) (WO) (WO) (WO) (WO) (WO) (WO)	(\$2,135,525,289)	\$14,015,010,103	\$434,626,737	\$153,812.847 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100,400,618	53 KI 88 II K
FFY 1902-83 Total - Changed	MA PROGRAM Eightify Groups	581 - Aged 581 - Fairl & Dassied ADC: - Add ADC: - Add	Asset I'P Carut S Emising DBH HR. Addis MA-HR. Addis	Budnotte: HR Current & (mt., DOH.) Tolat: Current & Excluding DOH	D 8 H HR DBH Ar Other DBH	Total Current & Including DOH	- 4 # 5 8 # 5 # 5	Bulliolit Adjustments	Grand Tolat MA Program	Carvet Administration	Administration Administration in the St. Its 8 is the St. Its 9 is the St.	Grand Tolist MA Program & Admin.

	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	\$22,382,823 \$367,382,063		77.67	\$107,622,984	21. 166.572 27. 166.572	\$500,000,013	22	8	SEED, 466, 913	2	22	9000,445,913	2	22	22	22	22	2 2		\$700,000,013	2	2	21	221	28	2 2 3	2 2 1	88	8	2	2
247/85 10:08		28	R 1	2	8	28	8	88	8	8	# 1	8 2	2	81	2 2 1	R 2	2 2	2 2	28		2			81		2 2 2	88	888	88	8	8	2
		82.048,740	117	20.00	81,625,659		96,042,820	88	2	86,942,930	2	88	\$6,642,920	81	2.2	B #	2 2	22	88	. 2	\$5,642,820	2	2	81	8 1	8 8 1	2 2 3	R 2 S	22	B	2	2
	Targeted Case Mgmt. Bentose	81,798,363 837,340,184	22.724.185	8180,788	94,886,061	82,017,380	867,724,688	22	2	867,724,888	2	88	\$57,774,80E	21	28	R 2	22	22	2 2	. 2	867,724,608	2	2	PI	PPI	PPI	P	PPF	P	8	2	2
	Personal Care Bernices	\$514.067.840		857.025.328	\$116,017,400	715,1984	81,621,013,313	88	2	81,621,013,313	8	88	81,521,013,313	81	2 2 3	8 8	22	22	2 2	. 8	81,621,013,313	8	8	81	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 3	881	2 2	8	8	8
	Community Step. Using Amengement	881	R S	8	21	R R	8	88	8	8	8	2 2	8	81	2 2 3	88	2 2	2 2	2 2	. 2	8	2	2	81	281	881	121	225	12	8	2	8
	HLCB Bendoss For Fundionally Disabled Bibarly	PPI	PF	P	P	PP	8	88	2	8	81	8 8	8	PI	PPI	PP	PP	PF	PP	. 8	8	8	2	81	281	281	88	R	2.8	2	8	8
	Home & H Community Based Services	\$5,681,346 \$165,686,334		\$21,830	\$32,043,067	847,881	\$100,852,190	88	2	\$198,862,190	8	8 8	\$100,052,190	8.5	88	2 2	8 2	2 2	22		\$199,002,190	8	8	81	8 1	2 2 1	88	R & S	2.2	R	2	8
	# 0 d#	80,314,048	8121 M7 Neb	87,745,706	81,273,748	SE,774,868	\$258,784,238	22	8	\$236,794,238	8	88	\$256,744,238	21	181	R & :	2 2	2 2	22		\$256,794,238			81	184			***	12	R	8	8
	HIP Group Health Plan	881	RS	2	8	88	2	22	а	8	81	2 2	2	8 8	181	2 2	2 2	2 2	22	2	2	8	8	21	81	181	12:	R 2 5	2 2	2	8	8
	Harrance & Deduction	221				C. CETTE	818,337,982	22	8	\$18,337,862	81	R 8	\$18,337,962	21	88	R R .	2 2	22	28	8	\$18,337,962	8	8	81	181	281	3 2 1	888	8 8	2	8	8
	HP Part B	\$60,246,500 \$6,107,00	RS	\$24,670,561	26,167,636	2 2	\$123,362,754	22	2	\$123,352,754	21	88	1121,382,734	21	8 8 8	R 8	2 2	88	22	8	\$123,362,734	8	8	21	2 2 1	2 2 1	28	R 8 5	88	8	2	8
	HP Parts	\$114,412 \$8,172	RS	822,68	# £	8 8	\$163,446	22	2	\$163,446	2.	R 8	\$163,446	81	28	R 2	2 2	2 2	22		\$163,446	8	2	21	2 2 2	881	8 8 1	R 2 S	8 8	8	8	2
	Reral Health Chrics Bandons	221	RS	2	21	2 2	а	22	2	8	81	2 2	2	2 2	281	2 2	2 2	22	22		8	8	2	22	8 1	8 8 1	2 2 3	R 8 S	8 8	8	2	8
	ESPOT Bavering Baviose	84,777,48	247 000 748	2	9000,184	827,180,728	\$105,851,547	22	2	\$103,681,547	2	R 8	142,188,0018	81	8	88	88	2 2	2 2	. 2	\$105,651,547	8	8	PF	PI	PI	PI	PPF	P	2	8	2
	Abortone	PPI	PF	P	PΙ	PP	8	22	2	2	8	88	8	21	88	2 2	22	2 2	2 2	2	2	2	2	81	8 8	281	88	R 2 S	8	R	2	2
	Senfesions	22	/C'12/01	2		68.00,18 08	\$1,000,714	22	8	36,900,714	8	R &	38,368,714	21	2 2 1	RR	22	2 2	2.2	. 2	96,988,714	2	2	81	1 2 1	121	3 2 1	225	2 2	2	8	2
	Home Health Bervices	\$122,504,880 \$145,212,484	20,417,000	\$130,311,674	200,773,123	84,483,858	\$484,741,986	88	2	946,741,986	2	R 8	\$464,741,986	81	2 2 3	R &	2 2	22	88	. 2	\$484,741,886	8	8	81	881	8 8 1	2 2 3	R 2 S	2 2	2	8	8
	Laboratory & Radiology Bervices	\$2,624,847 \$10,484,282	7.007	81,756,484	85,063,571	62,522,379	\$11,386,903	22	2	\$10,300,114	2	88	\$10,386,019	81	2 2 3	RR	2 2	88	88	. 2	\$11,386,114	2	2	PI	P	PPI	PP	PPF	P	8	2	8
	Citric Berviose	\$20,146,023 \$358,948,108	2101,000,220	\$17,000,960	\$100,100,240	967,215,136	\$805,447,114	88	8	\$805,447,114	8	R 8	\$805,447,114	81	8 8 1	R 2	22	2 2	2 2	2	\$805,447,114	2	8	81	8 8 1	2 8 1	2 2 :	2 2 2	2 2	2	8	8
	Oher Praditioners Services	972,1500,000 9200,000,000	27. 474. WED	\$17,100,672	854,808,161	847,888,472	\$457,788,288	88	2	\$457,788,288	2	R 8	8457,786,286	8 1	28	88	22	22	22	. 2	\$457,738,286	2	8	81	22	2 2 :	22:	221	8 8	P	E	Р

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and Barbar	;	aaa	ıaa	apa •	aa	p		2	25,867,946			a	aa	aa	aa	ıae	a	a	86,687,945		a	aaa	aaaa	ıaaa	a	a	a
		aaa	aa	aa	aa	a		a	a		a	a	aa	aa	aa	ıaa	a	*	a		a	aaa	aaaa	ıaaa	a	a	a
No. of Parties	Agreement	aaa	aa	aa	aa	*		a	a		a	a	aa	aa	aa	ıaa	a	a	a		P	aaa	aaaa	aaaa	a	a	a
Treasflood Drage	,	2 2 1	2 2	12,414.ex	2 2	225,414,822		2	\$22,414,882		y 1	a	aa	aa	aa	aaa	a	a	822.414.882		a	aaa	aaa	aaaa	a	a	a
		(B. 628.370)	(84,736,416)	(81,343,273)	(\$1,404,427) (\$2,312,888)	(923,086,760)		2	(823,085/90)		(923,086,780)	a	aa	ua	ıaa	aaa	a	a	(823,086,/90)		a	aas	aaaa	ıaaa	a	a	a
Production		2 2 1	2 2	# #	2 2			*	\$8, (see, year		34,144,980	2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	â	a	p Z		a	aaa	aaa	aaaa	a	a	a
CF. MR. Phose		(\$675,801)	(127101)	(3614,478)	80 (1.77°)	(81,354,018)		2	(\$1,354,619)		(\$18'99)'E	a	aa	us	aa	ıaa	a	a	(619'Y95'E		a	222	2 2 2 1	R R R R.	a	a	a
CF. MR Public	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	និត្ត	\$ \$	ž Į	2 2	Ş		8	E P		\$12,771,625	a	aa	ıaa	ıaa	aaa	a	a	812,771,625		a	aaa	aaa	aaaa	a	a	a
Hursing Facility		(PR. 912,885) (PR. 174,119)	(\$115,071)	(875, 148, 175)	(\$82,380) (\$86,063)	(\$66,506,306)		8	(306,506,306)		(806,506,808)	u	aa	ıaa	ıaa	ıaa	a	a	3		a		**		a	a	a
A THE		aaa	aa	aa	aa	2		8	8	\$84,244,670 1128,839,572 \$35,582,802)	984,248,670	u	aa	ıua	ıaa	aaa	a	a	384,246,670		a	uaa	aaa	aaaa	a	a	a
sertal Health Fac.		100,155,007 100,152,407	(\$22,344)	\$16, 880 ,875	2 8	\$54,807,322		2	864,807,322	•	\$54,607,322	a	aa	ısa	ıaa	aaa	a	*	\$54,807,322		a	aaa	aaa	aaau	ì	a	a
W HOU Manual DOM		aaa	aa	aa	au	3		8	8	(\$34,163,632) \$1,271,805,876 (\$1,305,786,704)	(\$54,145,452)	2	2 2	. 2 2	21	* * *	\$	a	(D34,163,e32)		a	aas	aua	aaaa	2	a	2
Trpaffers Hospital	Rope	(84,418,986)	(85, 167, 850)	(\$2,136,173)	(\$2,368,137) (\$5,004,488)	(\$32,708,072)		8	(\$32,708,072)		(\$32,708,072)	2	2 2	2 2	2 2 1	* * *	2	a	623		a	asa	aaa	aaaa	a	a	a
Monthly FP Cod	e digital																										
Morthly Average						o		0	•		o								o								•
		(\$10,288,467) 966,913,657	(\$15,515,253)	(384,327,807)	(\$4,784,806) (\$10,105,982)	\$107,812,756	22	8	\$107,612,756	980,082,838 11,401,445,448 11,341,362,810)	\$167,005,594	95.7	21	221	2 2 3	221	*cr./22/028	(\$167,005,504)	a		2	saa	aaa	auaa	. \$	2	a
FFY 1962-83 Tolai - Changes	MA PROGRAM Bigbilly Grups	851 - Aged 851 - Blind & Cheshled	ADC-Add ADCHR - Chibben	MA-881 - Aged MA-881 - Shud & Cheshed	MAADC - Add MAADC / MAHR - Childen	Sasante FP Correct S Embelling DSH	HR - Addis MA-HR - Addis	Subside HR Current S (enc. DSH.)	Total: Current & Excluding DBH	D S H HR DGH A CINE DGH	Total Current S Including DSH	Adjustments		4 8 1	200	Line 104	Live too	Buttolat: Adjustments	Grand Tolack MA Program	MA ADMINISTRATION	Current Administration	Administration Adjustments Use 7 Use 6 Use 64 Use 64	# C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	150 M 151 M	Butchet Administration Adjustments	Grand Total MA Administration	Grand Tolak MA Program & Admin.

						33	C 3	10 g				
	One One One One	(5282.001) 551.881.537 (561.002.001) (51.002.707) (5238.677 (520.702) (51.002.701)	388.48 1,715	88 (41,714)	5	*******	8	<u> </u>	********	2	,	2
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	11	(\$2.781) (\$2.781) (\$2.781) (\$2.781) (\$2.781) (\$2.781) (\$3.981)	256,362	# g		222222222	8	9 *	22222222	2	8	8
	Turpried Case Mgrif. Bardose	(\$52.50) (\$12.20) (\$12.20) (\$20.00) (\$1.40) \$20.60 (\$20.60) (\$20.60)	250	2 2	EM.252	2222222	8	26 8 26 8 26 8	88888888	8	8	8
	Personal Care Barricos	(53,700,179) 94,944,177 (91,522) (93,534,94) 91,471,483 (64,991)	(\$628,437)	BEE. CET	(1628,437)	22222222	8	(See 4.57)	22222222	8	2	2
	Community Baps. Living Armagament	PPXPPPP			8	22222222	*	2 2	888888888	8	*	8
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	Home 4. Community Bessel Barvices	(600) (600) (600) (600) (600) (600) (600)	\$60,010,00\$	90 (010,000	980,010,008	******	8	80 04 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	*******	8	8	*
	0 Hg Cl	(\$20.654) (\$20.125) (\$4.16.257) (\$4.16.297) (\$4.201) (\$50.652)	(\$661,158)	Carriage)	5	22222222	8	8	********	8	8	8
	H Cone	2222222	2	8 8	8	222222222	8	2 2	*******	8	2	8
	HP Co. Bearing & Deduction	PPXPPPP	8	2 2	2	22222222	2	8 8	PPPPPPPPP	8	2	2
	E Paris	8888888	8	8 8	8	222222222	8	8 8	******	8	2	8
	HIP PartA	PPXPPPP	2	8 8	8	PPPPPPPPP	8	2 2	******	8	2	8
	Real Health Cleta Benicas	PPXPPPP	2	2 2	8	PPPPPPPPP	8	2 2	PPPPPPPPP	2	2	8
	EBPDT Bensering Bentoss	(195'02\$) (195'02\$) (196'23) (196'23) (196'23) (196'23)	(mesterne)	08 (108,2946)	(\$445,907)	PPPPPPPPP	2	ě *	22222222	2	2	8
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		Arrust Total FP Expenditures	Morthly Average N	Monthly FP Cost	Inputers Hospital	Inpedient Houpital DSH	Martial Health Fac.	Mental Health	Number Facility	ICF. MR Public	ICF- MR Phete	Physician	Outputtent Houpital	Prescribed Drune	Drug Rebets	Drug Rebaile State Contact Secretary	
	MA PROGRAM				•									1			
	851 - April 861 - Mari & Theories	\$2,120,200,216 \$4 mm, mm, mm	17.71	\$1,022.97	1514,237,373		926,340,230		\$285,673,904	8	8	1.02,625,953	\$30,186,165	8148,509,527	(\$22,177,987)		7.383.234
	ADC: Add	2.5 COS - 200 - 20		20 avc.	000,000,101,10		200,078,088		Z770,000,748	Mer. 915.054	120,727,837	\$50,940,877	1342,706,567	\$10,700,7058	(196,578,981)		7,911,986
	ADCARR - Children	\$1,611,251,863	900 900	8140.37	\$655,880,833		25.757.55		64 104 122	RS			5128,503,107	874,043,085	(812.171.438)	•	22,108,964
	MA-SSI - Aged	84,577,980,646	153,862	82,478.42	\$112,738,267		\$196.346.088		ES 236, 304, 408	2 8	2,121,21	270 804 007					70.00
	MA-858 - Blind & Cleabled	82,734,967,070	FR. 485	\$2,680.13	\$274,830,484		8196,346,098		\$452,388,435	\$807,862,042	\$280,409,667	\$14.270.477	256 872 873	STATE OF THE STATE	(8/4/32/016)		
	MA-ADC - Add MA-ADC / MA-HR - Californ	\$540,058,085 \$1 174 544 858	108,280	X 27.0	\$342,405,814		21		\$3,083,244	2	8	\$15,982,385	808,002,247	816,000,130	(#2.540,X28)	28	F. 68.72
					-		R		#4,/W, #25	R		FF.411.503	100,000	\$27,070,137	(84,219,800)		3,430,234
	Subtobal: FP Carrent S Emboling DBH	818,811,015,416	2,002,311	\$5 82.24	84,181,013,632		1575,784,924		84,274,928,880	\$1,374,887,086	BESE, 121, 138	895,959,7508	\$500,127,024	198,000,161	(\$131,981,362)	***	\$112,160,438
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	X 60	\$2,411,601,704				\$2,248,188,974		\$163,414,730									
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	Total Current & Including DSH	\$21,722,617,120	2,002,311	86 06. 8	\$4,191,013,632	\$2,240,106,974	\$575,71M,\$24	\$163,414,730	84,274,928,000	81,374,887,088	\$45,121,138 \$327,534,545	\$45,452,1538	\$500,137,024	100,000,000	(\$131,861,952)	8 8	\$112,100,428
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Ł	Grand Total: MA Program	\$21,472,718,538	2,882,311	3	\$4,191,013,532	\$2,248,188,974	\$575,734,924	87.24.20	5	81,374,687,086	3	\$15,534,545	\$466,137,024	1924,088,351	(\$131,881,352)	5	G12.180.426
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	Grand Total MA Program & Admin.	\$22,107,873,412	2,692,311	22,100													

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- 50 - 50	\$10,474,120 \$12,188,480 \$204,028,873 \$11,228,831 \$1,228,381 \$1,908,782 \$18,243,442	PCA,PH1,214	* ** ** 5	982 (94) (95)
HE Group Health Plan	222222	22 2	8 P	8 8
HP Co- hearence & Deducible	08 08 08 08 08 08 574,727,714	917,757,478 98 90 90	MARKITH AGNH	08 08 515,718
HIP Parts	87.05.080,047 87.05.05.78 88.05.05.41 88.05.05.41 89.05.05.05.05 89.05.05.05 80.05.05 80.05.05 80.05.05 80 80.05 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	9151,270,839 08 08	\$151,270,838 \$151,270	06 06 07,77,7218
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Home Health Bervices	\$138,486,580 \$163,584,382 \$10,646,714 \$196,570,834 \$70,286,541 \$1,210,083 \$6,516,623	2571,484,200 25 25 25 26 26 27	\$578,484,200 \$578,484,200	8578,404,200
Laboratory & Redebyy Bervices	10,845,077 10,045,173	860,116,578 88 88	940,116,579	940,118,578
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	HIP Group Health Plans	****	а	8	8	а	222222	22	a	а	8	********	а	а	1
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	A hard die	8888888	8	8	8	а	222222	88	8	a	а	*******	8	а	;
	Rural Health Chrica Services	*****	8	8	8	8	2222222	22	8	8	2	22222222	2	8	•
	ESPOT Suvering Services	(817,048) (819,412) (81,748) (84,412) (84,413)	(523,523)	8	(6296.975)	(516,852)	*****	88	2	(6.05° (80.05)	а	22222222	2	8	
	Abortons	222222	а	8	8	а	222222	22	а	a	а	22222222	8	8	;
	n e	(\$47,018) 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	(886,313)	8	(886,313)	(866,313)	8888888	22	8	(625,313)	8	22222222	8	8	
	Home Health Services	(\$1,500,568) (\$1,500,503) (\$2,797) (\$1,700,279) \$4,813,113 (\$34,800) (\$70,785)	(9664,019)	8	(3684,019)	(\$664,019)	2222222	22	8	(610,444g)	2	222222222	8	8	
	Laboratory & Redotogy Services	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	\$2,012,438	2	82,012,438	\$2,012,438	*****	22	8	\$2,012,43 6	а	22222222	2	8	
	Chie Benicas	(\$1,012,978) (\$14,864,125) (\$4,016,863) (\$4,016,863) (\$238,844) \$21,238,605 (\$1,529,686)	(\$6,605,236)	2	(\$6.006.234)	(96,886,236)	*****	22	8	(857,288)	а	222222222	а	а	
	Ober Profilorers Services	(\$2.040,004) (\$20,6174,007) (\$1,000,607) (\$1,000,607) (\$1,74,001) (\$1,74,001) (\$1,74,001) (\$1,74,001) (\$1,74,001)	(586,341,000)	8	(BB6,341,000)	(886,341,003)	222222	88	2	§ 5	а	22222222	а	2	

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	Arrust Total FP Expenditures	Monthly Average Egibtes	Monthly FP Cost per Eligible	Inguillant Houpital Regular	Powdert Houpital DOH Mental Health Fac. Regular	Mental Health Fac. Reguter	Fee. DBH	Number Feedby Bervions	ICF- IAR Public Providers	ICF- MR Physic Providers	Physician O Bervices	Outputest Hospital Presched Dispe		No. of Parties	Dug Rebate State Durini Burdess
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SSI - Aguad	(\$24,284,505)			(\$7,014,783)		(BCB, ACB)	_	(\$5,680,434)	2	8	2	(36) 343	2	8	
ADC-Add	(814,003,538)			(0/2,017,018)		(\$800,219)		(86,373,058)	(F)	(81,210,210)	21	(86,283,748)	2	8	
ADCAHR-Children	(636,730,454)			(88,947,136)		(878,878)		(67.878)	R 8	043,222	2 2	(\$1,943,000) (\$2,500,072)	R S	R S	
MA-SEE - Aged MA-SEE - Bind & Cheshied	(\$46,130,200) (\$36,369,367)			(\$1,537,678)		(\$1,942,878)	_	(862.139.271)	2	8	8	(832,615)	: 2	8	
MA-ADC - AAE	(\$7,746,909)			(\$4,670,805)		(01,842,670)	_		(941,774) 08	(100 (1))	2 5	(3843,735)	81	81	
MA-ADC / MA-HR - Children	(\$22,785,984)			(30,567,442)		2		(921,984)	12	(119,154)	1 2	(91,384,136)	3 8	2 2	
Salatat FP Curvet S Excluding DSH	(\$206,543,004)	•		(857,167,348)		(85,687,588)		(382,073,812)	(963,540)	(62,161,088)	8	G13.794.077	.		
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Personal Care Services			(86,316,288)	(42,846,084)	(626, 136)	(\$10,18d)	(84.981.78B)					(\$14,234,888)	•	1	8	(\$14,234,888)			9					1	8	(814,234,888)	
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DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE: DSH BY CATEGORY FFY 1983-84 Total - Changes

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	Mental Health Fac. Regular		8	8 8		8		2	8		
	Martel Health Na Fac. DOH			2	(987,198,088) 842,546,3425 (444,100,4628)	(\$87,156,086)		8	(967,156,086)		
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			8	2 2		8		8	8		**
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	Drug Refecte State Dunter Bereitess States		8	8 8		8		8	8		
	ned Services		8	2 2		2			8		

Appendix 5.D ALLOCATION PERCENTAGE

Exempt Expenditures and Exempt Eligibles Summary Table

	>		
	EXEMPT	INCLUDED POPULATION	INCLUDED
	POPULATION	NON-COVERED	POPULATION
	ALL SERVICES	SERVICES	COVERED SERVICES
	(EXPENDITURES /	EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES
	1		
SSI Aned	\$1,903.099.410	\$67.367.746	\$156.556.708
SSI Blind & Disabled	\$1,980,936,222	\$235,333,307	\$2,011,288,826
ADC Adults	\$5,118,282	\$1,571,885	\$911,273,693
ADC/HR Children	\$64,567,504	\$75,169,718	\$1,327,792,144
MA SSI Aged	\$4,657,057,759	\$12,257,401	\$61,818,874
MA SSI Blind & Disabled	\$2,211,865,541	\$16,146,105	\$403,662,633
MA ADC Adults	\$53,666,595	\$215,585	\$353,713,199
MA-ADC/MA HR Children	\$71,541,113	\$7,602,996	\$605,030,605
HR Adults	\$21,452,592	\$3,910,592	\$458,237,731
MA HR Adults	\$3,778,356	\$377,150	\$49,896,748
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lotai	\$10,9/3,083,3/4	\$419,952,485	\$6,339,271,161
			000 500 005 514

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POPULATION	INCLUDED		EXEMPT	INCLUDED	TOTAL
DVERED	POPULATION		POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION
VICES	COVERED SERVICES	-	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE
DITURES	EXPENDITURES		MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS

\$67,367,746	\$156,556,708	SSI Aged	2,089,314	381,620	2,470,934
\$235,333,307	\$2,011,288,826	SSI Blind & Disabled	1,035,608	2,942,080	3,977,688
\$1,571,885	\$911,273,693	ADC Adults	7,807	4,576,582	4,584,389
\$75,169,718	\$1,327,792,144	ADC/HR Children	10,762	11,590,280	11,601,042
\$12,257,401	\$61,818,874	MA SSI Aged	1,772,775	91,857	1,864,632
\$16,146,105	\$403,662,633	MA SSI Blind & Disabled	616,740	253,253	869,993
\$215,585	\$353,713,199	MA ADC Adults	151,111	1,035,805	1,186,916
\$7,602,996	\$605,030,605	MA-ADC/MA HR Children	277,155	3,462,806	3,739,961
\$3,910,592	\$458,237,731	HR Adults	20,681	3,406,586	3,427,267
\$377,150	\$49,896,748	MA HR Adults	5,932	737,670	743,602
\$419,952,485	\$6,339,271,161	Total	5,987,885	28,478,539	34,466,424
:	\$17,732,307,020				17.37%

	EXEMPT POPULATION ALL SERVICES EXPENDITURES	FICLUDED POPULATION NON-COYERED SERVICES EXPENDITURES	INCLUDED TOTAL POPULATION COVERED SERVICES EXPENDITURES	A I	*.*	EXEMPT POPULATION ELIGIBLE MONTHS	INCLUDED POPULATION ELIGIBLE MONTHS	TOTAL Population Eligible Months
SSI Aged	89.47%	3.17%	7.36% 100	7.36% 100.00% SSI Aged	paß	84.56%	15.44%	100.00%
SSI Blind & Disabled	46.86%	5.57%	47.58% 100	100.00% SSI B	SSI Blind & Disabled	26.04%	73.96%	100.00%
ADC Adults	0.56%	0.17%	_	99.27% 100.00% ADC Adults	Adults	0.17%	99.83%	100.00%
ADC/HR Children	4.40%	5.12%	90.48% 100.00% ADC/HR Children	.00% ADC/I	HR Children	%60.0	89.91%	100.00%
MA SSI Aged	98.43%	0.26%	1.31% 100.00%		MA SSI Aged	92.07%	4.93%	100.00%
MA SSI Blind & Disabled	84.05%	0.61%	15.34% 100	.00% MA S	15.34% 100.00% MA SSI Blind & Disabled	70.89%	29.11%	100.00%
MA ADC Adults	13.17%	0.05%	86.78% 100.00% MA ADC Adults	.00% MA A	IDC Adults	12.73%	87.27%	100.00%
MA-ADC/MA HR Children	10.46%	1.11%	88.43% 100.00%	.00% MA-A	MA-ADC/MA HR Children	7.41%	92.59%	100.00%
HR Adults	4.44%	0.81%	94.76% 100.00%	.00% HR Adults	dufts	0.60%	89.40%	100.00%
222 HD & J.Ja.	7000 2	0.70%	92.31% 100.00%		MA HR Adults	0.80%	99.20%	100.00%

OBMDOH.XLS 3/17/95

Appendix 5.E

HISTORICAL, AND PROJECTED PMPM COST DATA

Column		FY 1988-89	F7 1989-90	≿ \$	1990-91	FY 1981-82	1982.83	<u>₹</u>	FY 1993-84	F7 1994.95	- 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3		FY 1006.07	FY 1007.08	FY	8	FY
	Morthly Cost per Eligible				l						-		l				
	SS: Aged		718	908	2828	_	96.5	7 2	\$1,016		\$1,167	\$1,246	4. P. S.	8 1	81,418	51,53	_
	SOL DAIR CHEST	· ·	9	12.5	\$202		23.5	2197	\$204		\$216	103	5.14 5.28	• 9	355	70,16	
	ADCAIR - Children		878	283	\$110		128	\$136	\$137		\$167	\$167	Š	2	\$176	28	
	"MA-SSI-Aged		727	11,871	\$2,123		320	\$2,378	\$2,449		\$2,817	23,168	\$3,21	*	\$3,607	23,96	_
	MA-SSI - Blind & Disabled	2	25	\$2,300	\$2,558		736	\$2,933	\$2,814		\$2,822	53,136	\$3,3	12	\$3,662	53,81	_
	MA-ADC - Aduk	_	987	7	\$382		9	\$376	7		\$442	ĭ	3	3	\$530	\$67	_
	MA-ADC/MA-HR - Children		213	200	\$228		526	\$216	\$23		8228	\$246	ğ	<u>\$</u>	1287	2	
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12.66% 11.15% 12.7% 2.24% 2.	ADC/HR - Children			1.72X	26.36%		76.	\$.60%	1.16%		14.82%	-0.56%	5.87	*	623%	5	_
11.71% 11.11% 7.11% 7.10% 4.66% 7.10% 7.	MA-SSI - Aged			8.68%	13.46%		X0X	247%	2.80%		15.04%	12.46%	3.68	*	9.82%	9.76	_
-11714 16.15% 12.17% -14.55% 11.03% 6.85% 6.75% 6.82% 7.70%	MA-SSI - Blind & Disabled			12.66%	11.19%		37%	7.08%	¥96.7		3,82%	7.32%	200	*	7.63%	7.14	_
10.75 15.174 15.174 15.254 6.574 7.254 7.254 7.754 7.754 7.754 7.755 7	MA-ADC-Add			-11.71%	15.15%		32	-14.56%	11,03%		5.85%	6.73%	6.82	**	7,00%	7.08	
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7.574 11.574 2.764 6.274 2.187	Subtotal: HR Current S/Eligibles Excluding DSH			•				•	2.56%		8 X	7.26×	7.62	*	7.67%		
7,50% 13,24% 21,90% 4,53% 2,19% 7,56% 7,56% 7,56%	Subtotal: Current \$/Eligibles Excluding DSH			5.75%	11.13%		16%	8.22%	3.00%	_	%8¥6	6.56%	628	*	7.56%	7.869	_
	Total Coment Schichbies Incheffen DSA			7.50%	13.24%		Nek	4.53%	2.19%	_	2 000 K	2 55 K	629	<u> </u>	7.86%	7 669	_

atual "projected

Appendix 5.F HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED AGGREGATE COST DATA

Appendix SF: Medical Assistance Program clust Expenditures from FY 1935-99 to 1993-94 ojected Expenditures from 1994-85 to 1999-2000 Summary Reports
Gross

### 12-2-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3-3-1-3	***************************************			\$2,914,980,591 \$7,913,560,069	1897-98 \$3,238,367,536 \$9,456,207,504	1998-89	1999-2000
11.259.08.66.1				\$2,914,980,591 \$7,913,560,089	\$3,238,367,536 \$9,456,207,504	\$3,598,529,036	\$3,998,722,313
\$111,501,006 \$1,000,00				\$2,914,980,591 \$7,913,560,089	\$3,238,367,536 \$9,456,207,504	\$3,598,529,036	\$3,998,722,313
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\$10,000,000,000	w		\$5,984,419,870	\$6197.350.380	\$6,800,153,589	\$7,459 559,964	\$8.180.026.450
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### 10,504,47,292 \$11,74,88,636 \$14,192,412,70 \$116,666,777,906 \$110,128,12.967 \$20,744, \$10,724,40,754 \$11,714,460 \$15,007,202 \$110,128,940 \$11,128,940 \$110,128,940 \$110,128,940 \$110,128,940 \$110,128,940 \$11,128,		\$1,941,994,341 \$2,115,894,196	\$2,278,584,413	\$2,465,313,581	\$2,675,383,108	\$2 907 512 901	\$3.165.378.80R
### \$172,430,734 \$12,187,014,460 \$13,507,722,120 \$19,604,097,502 \$21,913,289,967 \$23,982,3 ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #		•	\$26,643,596,197	\$29.531,711.363	\$33,551,977,160	\$38,163,071,711	\$43.451.798.864
### \$172,647,656 \$2773,073 ### \$2712,269,449 \$1505,294,439 \$1506,88		_	\$26,643,596,197	\$29,531,711,363	\$33,551,977,160	\$38,163,071,711	\$43,451,798,864
### \$1172447.656 \$278,307,382 \$271,269,449 \$465,344,573 \$465,346,371,372 \$465,344,572 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$465,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,372 \$466,346,342 \$466,342,342 \$466,342,3		-					
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\$50 \$224,192,542 \$177,631,315 \$1272,510,176 \$105,256,988 \$800. \$1240,192,542 \$137,633,336 \$12,72,510,176 \$10,302,32,516 \$47,32 \$10,301,344 \$12,44,465,206 \$173,7278,410 \$14,425,305 \$17,278,410 \$11,44,465,206 \$173,7278,410 \$11,44,465,306 \$173,7278,410 \$11,44,465,306 \$173,7278,410 \$11,44,465,306 \$17,304,41,463,41,463,41,44,44	•		\$105 222 260	\$107.524.737	\$119.225.045	\$132.175.967	\$145.389.695
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##			\$57,467.957	\$79 204 430	290 844 482	\$50.053.826	\$112.476.302
\$1,240,391,344 \$2,447,374,144 \$2,414,365,206 \$173,278,410 \$174,284,10 \$174,284	_	<u>S</u>	3	8	8	3	8
\$1,040,391,344 \$2,447,574,144 \$2,414,465,206 \$173,278,410 \$11,425 \$1,240,391 \$1,442 \$1,344,362,306 \$1,344,382,866 \$1,344,382,866 \$1,344,382,866 \$1,344,382,866 \$1,344,382,866 \$1,344,382,862 \$1,344,342,862 \$1,344,342,862 \$1,344,344,342,862 \$1,344,342,862 \$1,344,342,862 \$1,344,342,862 \$1,344,3	3	25	8	8	8	8	8
81772 81,464,589,866 81,464,589,866 81,464,589,866 81,464,589,866 81,464,589,866 81,589,86 81,589,86 81,589,86 81,589,86 81,589,86 81,599,87 81,59		*	\$2,629,605,776	\$2,701,385,999	\$3,810,196,269	\$4,378,964,758	\$5,030,861,157
### 12.09% 11.20%		_	\$162,690,217	\$186,729,167	\$210,069,528	\$232,129,793	\$257,865,996
12.98% 18.54% 15.23% 1		••	\$2,792,295,993	\$2,888,115,166	\$4,020,265,797	54,611,094,531	\$5,288,727,153
12.09% 18.59% 15.23% 5.03% 15.23% 15.		\$1,666,996,081 \$271,014,137	\$2,792,295,993	\$2,886,115,166	\$4,020,265,797	54,611,094,551	\$5,288,727,153
12.09% 18.5% 15.23% 15							
13.0% 21.2% 20.5% 12.4% 13.0% 13.0% 13.2% 12.4% 13.0% 21.2% 12.1% 13.2		7000	70000	7007	700011	7	1
13.04% 27.60% 18.89% 4.92% 13.15% 2.00% 13.20% 11.25% 10.78% 12.30% 11.25% 11.25% 12.30% 12.30% 12.30% 12.30% 12.30% 2.00%				17.32%	10.40%	10 446	10 3086
13.15% 13.00% 24.20% 10.79% 10.79% 10.79% 11.25% 11.25% 11.25% 11.25% 12.75% 11.25% 12.75% 10.20% 36.18% 27.8.90% 2.20% 2.20% 1.20% 11.81% 20.84% 17.01% 4.56% 17.01% 4.56%				11.59%	12.54%	13.00%	13 20%
9.38% 11.28% 11.13% 2.67% 11.13% 1.15% 1.15% 11.27% 11.57% 21.09% 0.9.27% 11.57% 10.26% 14.63% 12.99% 0.9.27% 1	_			10.03%	10.94%	10.95%	11.17%
12004 16694 14634 13374 13374 11574 11574 131074 12504 25274 1 102854 12604 176174 12604 15604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 14604 176174 17604 176			-	3.50%	9.73%	9.70%	9.67%
11,27% 31,07% 21,90% 9,27% 11,01% 1,50% 11,01% 1,50% 1			_	11.05%	12.39%	11.96%	11.96%
10.2654 34.174 278.904 9.3444 1 102.854 84.274 278.904 9.8194 1 11.8194 20.8494 17.0194 4.5994				16.51%	15.83%	15.98%	16.00%
102.85% 84.27% 278.90% -9.81%		_	_	18.05%	18.05%	17.69%	17.69%
10285% 84.27% 278.90% 9.81% 11.81% 20.84% 17.01% 4.59%				6.72%	9686'9	7.23%	7.42%
102,85% 84,27% 278,90% -9,81%			9.27%	#69X	12.00%	11.79%	11.87%
11.81% 20.84% 17.01% 4.50%		1.70% -100.00%					
		8.31% 15.57%	12.10%	11.09%	14.06%	74.1996	14.236
Substitute AR Company Street Street Days			•	13%	8.52%	8,68%	***
11.81% 20.84% 17.01% 15.19%		_	_	10.84%	13.61%	13.74%	13.86%
13.69% 23.14% 31.23% 11.27%				10.84%	13,61%	13.74%	13.86%

Appendix 5.G

DETAILED ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	TOTAL	950,465 301,196	114,803	00	42,000	815,996 469,447
	JUE - SEP	158,739	31,033 15,517	00	10,500 5,250	200,272 115,788
	APR.JUN	157,905	26,814	00	10,500 5,250	195,219
	OCTDEC JAN-MAR APPUN 1994 1995 1995		29,963 14,962	00	10,500 5,250	228,628 129,979
	OCTDEC 1994	154,686	26,692	00	10,500 5,250	191,878 111,731
	TOTAL FFY1994	1	102,484 51,247	00	40,000 20,000	777,640
IIMATES	JUL. SEP 1994	136,100	26,746	00	10,000 5,000	172,846 90,230
ATION ES	OCT.DEC JAN. MAR APR.JUN JUL.SEP 1993 1994 1984 1994	184,744	24,003 12,002	00	10,000 5,000	218,747 119,825
DMINISTR	JAN- MAR 1994	150,049 85,921	27,686 13,944	00	10,000 5,000	187,937
MANAGED CARE ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATES	OCTDEC 1993	164,262 92,774	23,857 11,929	00	10,000	198,119 109,703
Σ	TOTAL FFY1993	564,113 333,629	110,201 55,101	00	38,000 19,000	732,314 407,730
	JULSEP 1993	158,408	26,793	00	9,500 4,750	194,701 106,471
	OCTDEC JAN- MAR APRUN 1992 1993 1993	151,424	20,785 10,393	00	9,500 4,750	181,709
	JAN- MAR 1993	140,606 80,036	23,328	00	9,500 4,750	173,434 96,450
	0CT.DEC 1992	133,675 79,360	39,295 19,648	00	9,500 4,750	182,470 103,758
	CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE	රා BASE STATEWIDE MA ADMIN GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	B. COSTS FOR NEW ELIGIBLES (INCREMENTAL DISTRICT COSTS) GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	C. NEW EDP COSTS: MGD CARE GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	O NEW FFP COSTS: STATE AGENCIES GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	TOTAL GROSS FEDERAL SHARE

Estimates do not include costs of evaluation that may be required.

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CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE	0CTDEC 1995	OCTDEC JAN- MAR APRJUN 1995 1996 1996	APRJUN 1996	JUL.SEP 1996	TOTAL FFY1998	OCTDEC 1996	OCT.DEC JAN-MAR APR.JUN 1996 1997 1997	APR.JUN 1997	JUL.SEP 1997	TOTAL FFY1997	OCTDEC 1997	JAN-MAR 1996	OCT.DEC JAN. MAR APR.JUN 1997 1998 1998	JE SEP	TOTAL
A. BASE STATEWIDE MA ADMIN GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	162,497 97,498	157,166 94,299	166,169 99,701	161,210 96,092	647,041 387,591	167,835 99,023	162,326 95,772	171,627 101,260	167,169 98,630	968,956 394,665	174,112	168,331	176,031 105,038	1	1
3. COSTS FOR NEW ELIGIBLES (INCREMENTAL DISTRICT COSTS) GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	27,759	31,161	27,887	32,275 16,138	119,083 59,542	28,870 14,435	32,406 16,204	29,003 14,502	33,567 16,783	123,846 61,924	30,025	33,705	30,163	34,908	8
NEW EDP COSTS: MGD CARE GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	1,800	1,800	2,340	2,800	8,800 7,920	2,600	2,340	1,800	1,000 900	6,000	900 027	900	900	00 Z	3,20
NEW COSTS: STATE AGENCIES GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	11,000 5,500	11,000 5,500	11,000 5,500	11,000 5,500	44,000 22,000	11,500 5,750	11,500 5,750	11,500	11,500 5,750	46,006 23,000	12,000 6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	46,000
GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	203,056	201,127	207,656	207,065	818,925 477,052	210,806	208,834	213,930 2	213,236 1	846,806 486,809				~ ~	F73,835 500,643

Estimates do not include costs of evaluation that may be required.

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CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE 1996 1999 1974, OCT-DEC JAN-MAR APRVIM JUL.SEP 1074, OCT-DEC JAN-MAR JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-JAN-	1							MANAGED CARE AUMINION RATION ESTIMATES		SHOWEN	HMAIRS	
1996 1999 1999 FFY1969 1999 2000			OCT. DEC	JAN- MAR	APRJUN	JUL. SEP		OCT. DEC	SAN-MAR	APR-JUN		TOTAL
S		CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE	1998	1999	1999	1999	FFY1999	1999	2000	2000		FFY 2000
S		BASE STATEWIDE MA ADMIN										
S 31,226 35,053 31,370 36,306 133,955 32,475 36,456 113,044 110,017 S 31,226 35,053 31,370 36,306 133,955 32,475 36,456 32,625 37,758 E 15,613 17,527 15,685 18,153 66,977 16,238 19,226 16,313 18,879 S 850 850 850 850 850 890 890 890 E 765 765 765 3,060 13,000 13,000 13,000 13,000 E 6,250 6,250 6,250 6,250 6,500 6,500 6,500 6,500 S 225,211 222,972 229,405 229,445 907,033 233,789 231,405 238,124 238,127 E 129,203 127,537 131,664 131,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 12,503 127,537 131,644 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,644 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,644 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,644 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,606 136,006 136,006 S 129,203 127,537 131,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,644 131,242 132,357 136,666 136,206 S 129,203 127,537 131,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206 136,206 S 129,203 127,507 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,506 136,206 S 129,203 127,507 127,507 127,507 132,537 136,506 136,206 S 129,203 127,507 127,507 132,527 132,537 136,506 136,206 S 129,203 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,506 136,206 S 129,203 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,528 136,528 136,528 S 129,207 127,507 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,528 136,528 S 129,207 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,528 136,528 136,528 S 129,207 127,507 127,507 132,527 136,528 136,528 S 129,207 127,507 127,528 127,528 136,528 127,528 S 129,207 127,507 127,507		GROSS	180,635	174,569	-		719,678	167,414			-	746,532
S 31,226 35,053 31,370 36,306 133,965 32,475 36,456 32,625 31,758 1		FEUERAL SHARE	106,575	102,996	108,964	106,076	424,610	110,574				440,454
S 31,226 35,053 31,370 36,306 133,965 32,475 36,456 32,625 31,758 16,236 16,236 16,216 16,313 18,879 16,879 16,236 16,313 18,879 16,879 16,879 16,236 16,313 16,879 16,879 16,236 16,313 16,879 16,800		COSTS FOR NEW ELIGIBLES (INCREMENTAL DISTRICT COSTS)										
S 650 650 650 650 650 850 3,400 900 <td></td> <td>GROSS FEDERAL SHARE</td> <td>31,226 15.613</td> <td>35,053</td> <td>31,370</td> <td></td> <td>133,955</td> <td>32,475</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>139,314</td>		GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	31,226 15.613	35,053	31,370		133,955	32,475				139,314
S 650 650 650 3,400 900 <td></td> <td>NEW EDP COSTS: MGD CARE</td> <td></td>		NEW EDP COSTS: MGD CARE										
E 765 765 765 765 3,080 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810		GROSS	850	850	850	850	3,400	006	006	008	8	2 800
S 12,500 12,500 12,500 12,500 50,000 13,000		FEDERAL SHARE	765	765	765	765	3,060	810	810	810	910	3,240
GROSS 12,500 12,500 12,500 50,000 13,		NEW COSTS: STATE AGENCIES										
FEDERAL SHARE 6,250 6,250 6,250 6,250 25,000 6,5		GROSS	12,500	12,500	12,500	12.500	50,000	13.000	13 000	1100	43.00	2000
GROSS 225,211 222,972 279,405 279,445 907,033 233,789 231,405 238,124 238,127 FEDERAL SHARE 129,203 127,537 131,684 131,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206		FEDERAL SHARE	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	25,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	26,000
225,211 222,972 2.29,405 2.29,445 907,033 233,789 231,405 238,124 238,127 129,203 127,537 131,664 1;31,244 519,648 134,122 132,357 136,666 136,206		TOTAL										
		GROSS FEDERAL SHARE	225,211 129,203	222,972 127,537		229,445 131,244	907,033 519,648	233,789	231,405	238,124	238,127	530,351

Estimates do not include costs of evaluation that may be required.

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